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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
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LAWS
RELATING TO
FUR ANIMALS
FOR THE SEASON
1925-26



THE information contained in this bulletin, the eleventh annual publication on the subject, should be useful in promoting effective action on the part of trappers, members of the fur trade, and all others concerned to the important end of perpetuating one of the most valuable of our natural resources. Too large a proportion of the pelts coming to the raw-fur markets fall into the unprofitable class because they were taken when not prime, a waste which can be eliminated by cooperation between the fur trade and the trappers. The average quality of pelts would be much higher if laws made seasons shorter and uniform for areas having the same climatic conditions. If the fur business is to maintain its position among the great industries of the country the continued source of supply must be assured. The trappers and the furriers, as trustees, are jointly responsible for the permanence of our fur resources. The board of trade of the fur industry of the United States estimates the annual turnover in the fur business at \$400,000,000.

LAWS RELATING TO FUR ANIMALS FOR THE SEASON 1925-26

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FUR CONSERVATION ESSENTIAL

THE perpetuation of fur-bearing animals in the wild is as much a matter for public concern as the conservation of any other natural resource. Although administration of forests, fish, and game may rest with either individual States or the Federal Government, the maintenance of the fur supply is primarily the business of the States. The United States Department of Agriculture is charged with the enforcement of the Federal Lacey Act, a law which regulates interstate commerce in wild animals and supplements State legislation in efforts for the conservation of fur animals. In administering the law the attitude of the department is one of cooperation and coordination and not of Federal control.

CAUSES OF FUR DEPLETION

The value of the annual catch of fur-bearing animals in the United States 25 years ago was roughly estimated at \$25,000,000. To-day it is estimated at \$70,000,000. If the supply of fur animals had been maintained in suitable areas, the income to trappers would have greatly exceeded present-day values. Much of the actual loss on furs taken could be eliminated by confining trapping to periods of prime fur and exercising care to remove pelts properly and to cure them thoroughly before shipment to raw-fur receiving houses.

Trapping too early or too late and failing to care for furs properly have resulted in a loss of approximately 20 per cent of the annual catch. Receiving houses are responsible for much of this waste by sending out early price lists containing quotations on prime furs not obtainable at the time—a formal invitation to the trapper to begin operations at once. By such action not only does the receiving house accept unprime pelts but the trapper gets a smaller return than he would have received by starting operations during the season of prime fur. All fur bearers increase rapidly under reasonable protection, and if the unprime animals

now killed every year were left for breeding stock this probably would not decrease the annual catch more than 5 per cent, and within five years the supply of wild fur animals would without doubt be increased 50 per cent.

That many trappers have been permitted to ply their trade out of season and to gather pelts to the point of extermination of the fur bearers over large areas is only one cause for our present shortage. Serious responsibility rests also on fur buyers and their agents who, by accepting at a price all skins offered, thus marketing illegal pelts, tempt trappers to make a thorough clean-up all along their trap lines. Another factor in the scarcity of fur animals is found in the greatly reduced fur-producing areas. The encroachment of civilization naturally reduces the extent of such areas, but more thought and attention can well be given to the indiscriminate drainage of swamps and to the unnecessary cutting and destroying of forests and cover.

Taking an unprime pelt is a deliberate waste of one of nature's most valuable and beautiful gifts, and not until trappers and raw-fur men learn to look upon it as such will the best use of our valuable resources in fur be realized.

OPEN SEASONS

Ill-advised open seasons are a natural result of lack of sufficient information regarding the life habits of fur animals on the part of farmers, trappers, members of the fur trade, legislative committees, and even of conservationists. The seasons established by a number of States do little to prevent the decrease of fur bearers in certain sections. A defect frequently noted in present fur laws is that the open season provided is so long that it permits trapping before pelts are prime in fall and after breeding is in progress in spring.

Fur is in prime condition for harvesting at one brief season only. An open season of more than three months' duration is not justifiable anywhere in the United States if the prime condition of peltries and the economic status of fur animals were taken into consideration. That the seasons are not wisely determined is emphasized by the fact that far too many unprofitable pelts are coming to the raw-fur markets every year. A keener appreciation of conditions revealed by studies of the habits, breeding seasons, and periods of prime fur on the part of those concerned with the framing of laws and regulations governing trapping would result in increased pelts of superior quality reaching the markets, thus allowing greater financial rewards to trappers and at the same time augmenting the numbers of breeders in the covers.

A few generations ago furs of many kinds were commonly taken in all sections of the country, but now, with the depletion or extinction over great areas of certain of the more prized species, the most valuable fur bearers, from the viewpoint of financial returns from the annual catch, are muskrats, skunks, raccoons, and opossums.

REPORT OF TRAPPERS

The only satisfactory method of determining the number of skins taken annually is to obtain a count before the pelts enter the trade. This can be done by requiring the trappers to turn in an annual report of the number of each species taken. Several States already have such a provision in their fur laws, but not until every State has adopted some system of recording the annual catch will it be possible to estimate the number of fur bearers taken annually in the United States.

The following tabulation from the report of the State game and fish commissioner of Minnesota furnishes an example of the data obtainable by requiring licensed trappers to make annual reports of the number of fur animals taken:

Fur-bearing animals taken in Minnesota under trapping license

Kind	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Mink	18,248	37,750	18,132	21,217
Muskrat	120,934	273,675	117,801	144,769
Weasel	32,019	63,770	30,141	42,977
Skunk	22,101	40,715	24,071	26,969
Raccoon	2,210	4,180	2,768	1,757
Squirrel	5,724	10,381	40,001	5,992
Rabbit	16,208	38,828	37,751	17,137
Wolf	895	2,696	917	2,134
Red fox		849		
Cross fox		94	47	39
Gray fox		67	103	82
Badger	312	404	283	527
Civet cat	45	199	258	183
Bobcat	74	229	173	94
Lynx	73	310	239	147
Fisher	215	242	125	140
Beaver	68	87	92	48
Marten	49	68	28	41
Miscellaneous	510		125	
Totals	219,685	474,544	273,055	264,253

The license-report system would provide not only a basis for an estimate of the total number and value of furs taken annually but also the best-known means for the registration and identification of trappers, for the renewal of licenses from year to year would be dependent upon the filing of satisfactory returns on the previous season's catch.

PROPAGATING FUR ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY

Fur farming in the United States and Alaska is steadily developing, and certain phases are becoming a permanent addition to agricultural production. It may often be conducted profitably on land of little or no value for crop growing. For the year 1924 there were approximately 2,000 fur farmers in the United States and Alaska engaged in the production of one or more species of fur-bearing animals, the majority of them raising silver and blue foxes. The total investment in the business is somewhere between \$15,000,000 and \$18,000,000. More than 1,200 fur farms were in operation in Canada in 1923, and the total investment amounted to more than \$8,000,000.

Fur farming in Europe has had a steady although a very quiet growth, and during the past year has provided an outlet for products of American ranches. Numerous shipments of silver, cross, and red foxes, skunks, raccoons, and minks have been made to Norway, Sweden, Scotland, England, France, and Switzerland. Fox ranches have been in operation for several years in Norway and Scotland and in wilder parts of Northumberland and Yorkshire, England.

Fur farming occupies a place in the general scheme of conservation, and the extent to which the industry may develop depends not only on the interest manifested by the breeders but also on the support and encouragement given the industry by legislation. The business is no longer an experimental enterprise, and deserves more careful attention on the part of those framing laws relating to the propagation of fur bearers. The production of these animals in captivity should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

In 8 of the 34 States in which fur farming is being carried on there is no legislation on the propagation of fur bearers except to prohibit taking or killing during the close season. The majority of States, however, require permits for fur farming, for which a fee of \$1 to \$25 is charged. Persons lawfully acquiring fur-bearing animals should be given the legal right to possess them during close season. The fur-farming industry should be as little hampered by legislation as possible con-

sistent with affording adequate protection to fur animals in the wild. Although a permit should be required for capturing and keeping fur-bearing animals, the charge therefor should be nominal. A fur farmer should also be required to make an annual report of the number of animals pelted, so that farm-raised furs may be included with the furs reported taken by trappers.

The Biological Survey maintains an experimental fur farm near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and by investigations of diseases and parasites of fur animals and of management under controlled conditions seeks to give aid in some of the fundamentals of fur farming.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF PELTS

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Biological Survey, is in position to aid State authorities in the prosecution of many violators of State conservation laws through the provisions of the Federal Lacey Act, which governs interstate shipments of wild animals. This legislation, enacted May 25, 1900, and amended and incorporated in the Criminal Code of the United States on March 4, 1909, prohibits delivery to any common carrier for transportation from one State to another of the dead bodies or parts thereof of wild animals, where such animals have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State in which killed or from which shipped. It stands continually on guard as a supplement to State legislation for the protection of wild animals, and deserves careful study by all concerned in revising and framing State laws relating to fur animals, if the States are fully to avail themselves of its provisions. While this law carries no police power, and while the Federal wardens employed in its enforcement are not empowered to seize illegal shipments of furs or game animals, the department and the Federal wardens under its jurisdiction maintain close cooperation with the various States, and many thousands of dollars in penalties annually accrue to the States through the activities of Federal agencies operating under this law.

A violation of the Lacey Act is predicated upon a violation of the State law, but owing to the present status of State laws it is seldom possible to institute Federal prosecutions for illegal shipments of furs. The actual evidence of the illegal killing of fur animals is most difficult for the department to obtain as compared with the documentary evidence of shipments. For instance, frequently a State will protect beavers for an indefinite term or for a period of years, but will make no provision concerning the possession, sale, and shipment from the State of skins of such animals during the continuance of the close season.

In the enforcement of the provisions of the Lacey Act it has been found that most reputable raw-fur houses are eager to cooperate to the fullest extent in the suppression of traffic in unprime and contraband skins. The outstanding need in connection with traffic in beaver skins is for a system of branding, perforating, or permanently marking those legally taken so that they may be satisfactorily identified and traced to the point of origin. With some such fairly uniform system in vogue in the beaver-producing States, reputable raw-fur dealers would be in position to refuse to handle contraband skins.

The system of tags, affidavits, and shipping permits in connection with the payment of royalties on furs in the various Provinces of Canada, appears to work to advantage in the suppression of illegal traffic in the skins of fur-bearing animals. Upon the payment of the royalty a duplicate form of tag is attached to the skin; half of it is surrendered for an export permit, while the stub remains attached to the skin as evidence that the royalty has been paid.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1925

THE ALASKA GAME LAW

The most important law relating to wild life that was passed during the last session of the Sixty-eighth Congress was the Alaska game law, which authorized the appointment of a game commission for the Territory and broadened the the administrative and enforcement provisions on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the new law the department has promulgated regulations recommended by the Alaska Game Commission on game, birds, and land fur-bearing animals designed to afford better protection to the wild life under its jurisdiction.

The commission under the new law is composed of five members, four of whom are resident citizens of the Territory and of the judicial division from which appointed. The fifth member, a representative of the Biological Survey, is the executive officer of the commission. Wardens are maintained in the Territory within the limits of appropriations. Coordination in the administration and enforcement of the law relating to game and land fur-bearing animals should promote the conservation of these natural resources of the Territory.

The law prescribes licenses for nonresident trappers and for fur dealers, and under its provisions the commission has by regulation required resident-trapping licenses to take land fur animals, and trappers and dealers are required to make annual reports of their operations. The seasons prescribed under the regulations are designed to afford adequate protection to fur animals and, at the same time, to allow trapping during the seasons calculated to produce the maximum return on the furs taken. Certain destructive methods of taking fur animals are prohibited, including the use of shotguns, artificial lights, steel bear traps and traps having a spread of jaws exceeding 9 inches, poisons, and dogs, as well as digging out or destroying homes or dens, or driving animals from their dens by the use of smoke or chemicals. Fur farming is encouraged by provision for the taking of fur animals for propagating purposes under permits from the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER LAWS

Changes in regard to fur animals have been made in all States except Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia since Farmers' Bulletin 1445 on the laws relating to fur animals for the season 1924-25 was issued. Practically new fur laws were enacted in Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming, and substantial revisions were made in Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Protection was afforded raccoons and opossums in Arkansas and South Dakota; raccoons and foxes in Vermont; raccoons, opossums, muskrats, beavers, and otters in West Virginia; otters, fishers, martens, minks, muskrats, raccoons, and foxes in Wyoming; and skunks, raccoons, and foxes in Prince Edward Island.

Trapping was suspended on muskrats until 1928 in Iowa; on beavers, otters, and fishers until 1930, and on minks and muskrats until 1927 in Michigan; on raccoons and muskrats for an indefinite period in Minnesota; on martens until opened by the commission in Montana; on beavers in parts of Oregon; on muskrats in South Dakota east of the Missouri River until 1927; and on otters, martens, minks, muskrats, skunks, and raccoons until 1927 in Prince Edward Island.

Seasons previously closed were opened to trapping on martens, fishers, and foxes in Idaho; on martens, minks, and muskrats in Utah; and on otters in nine counties in Wisconsin.

SUMMARY OF LAWS

Legislation for the protection of fur animals has not progressed in some States to the stage of stringent regulation, and this condition, together with the fact that such legislation is in the formative period, makes it often exceedingly difficult to determine what restrictions apply to transporting and marketing furs.

In stating the open season the plan has been followed, as in the bulletin on the game laws,¹ to include *the first and last days thereof*. Statements regarding trapping on lands of another do not take into consideration the general trespass laws of the State. The bounty laws included relate for convenience to all animals and birds on which bounty is paid

FEDERAL LAWS

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in wild animals, and the tariff act of September 21, 1922.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to deliver to a common carrier for transportation "from any State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District thereof" the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animals killed or shipped in violation of the law of the State, Territory, or District in which killed or from which shipped.

The tariff act of September 21, 1922, places a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on all live wild animals

shipped into the United States. This includes silver and black foxes, the skins of which, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof, are dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. Other furs dressed on the skin, not advanced further than dyeing, are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. Raw furs and skins (except silver and black fox skins) are admitted free.

The regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the inspection, quarantine, and entry of foxes have been rescinded. Foxes may now be brought in at any port on presentation of the regular importation permits and payment of the duty imposed by the tariff act.

¹ Laws relating to game animals, including deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels, will be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1466, "Game Laws for the Season 1925-26."

LAWS OF STATES

ALABAMA

- Open seasons:**¹ *Dates inclusive*
 Beaver, otter, bear, raccoon,
 fox, opossum, mink, muskrat
 (trapping)..... Nov. 1-Feb. 28.²
- Prohibited methods:** Unlawful to set traps in such manner as to endanger domestic stock.
- Licenses:** Fee, \$15 for first trap and \$2.50 for each additional trap; issued by probate judges. Land-owners or landlords, tenants, and members of families may trap on own land during open season without license. Written permission required to trap on land of another.
- Possession and sale:** Possession of the young of protected fur animals prohibited during close season. No restrictions on skins legally taken.
- Shipment and export:** No restrictions on skins legally taken.
- Propagation:** Under special permit from commissioner of game and fisheries fur animals may be captured or possessed for propagation.
- Bounties:** None paid.

¹ Alabama: Owner may protect premises in any manner at any time from depredations of fur animals.

² Fur animals may be hunted with dog or gun: Sept. 1-Feb. 28.

ALASKA¹

- Open seasons:**¹ *Dates inclusive*
District 1:^{3,4}
 Muskrat..... Dec. 16-Apr. 30.
 Land otter, mink, weasel
 (ermine)..... Dec. 16-Mar. 31.⁴
 Red, cross, and silver foxes,
 lynx..... Dec. 1-Feb. 15.
 Blue fox (on Aleutian Islands
 Reservation only)..... Dec. 1-Feb. 15.
 Black bear (including its
 brown and blue—or glacier
 bear—color variations)..... Sept. 1-June 15.
 Wolf, coyote, wolverene,
 marmot..... No close season.
*District 2:*⁵
 Muskrat (see exception).... Mar. 15-May 31.
Exception: South sum-
 mit Alaska Range and
 Ahklun Mountains..... Dec. 16-Apr. 30.
 Land otter, mink, weasel
 (ermine)..... Nov. 16-Mar. 31.
 Foxes (blue foxes, north sum-
 mit Alaska Range and
 Ahklun Mountains only—
 south, no open season),
 lynx..... Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
 Black bear (including its
 brown and blue—or glacier
 bear—color variations)..... Sept. 1-June 15.
 Polar bear, wolf, coyote,
 wolverene, marmot..... No close season.
*District 3:*⁶
 Muskrat..... May 1-June 10.
 Mink, land otter, weasel
 (ermine), fox, lynx..... Nov. 16-Mar. 31.
 Black bear (including its
 brown and blue—or glacier
 bear—color variations), polar bear, wolf,
 coyote, wolverene, marmot..... No close season.
Throughout Territory:
 Beaver, marten, sea otter..... No open season.
 Bear (large brown and
 grizzly)..... No close season.
- Prohibited methods:** Unlawful to take or kill land fur animals with poison (except that under permit poison may be used by game warden or predatory-animal hunter for wolves, coyotes, and wolverenes), by use of trap or device known as the "klips," steel bear trap, or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, by aid or use of a shotgun, fire, jacklight, pit lamp, searchlight, or other artificial light, or (except polar bear) by aid of a dog. No fur animal may be taken from its home or den, by digging, smoking, or the use of chemicals, and no home, house, den, or runway of a beaver or muskrat may be injured or destroyed.

ALASKA—Continued

Bag limits: Three large brown and grizzly bears a season.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Nonresident, \$50 (nonresident, hunting large brown or grizzly bears, must have registered guide); resident, \$2 (not required of residents under 16 years of age, nor of native-born Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds who have not exercised the right of franchise or severed their tribal relations). Alien, \$100 (special license, issued by members of commission). *Fur dealer:* Resident, \$10. Nonresident citizen, or corporation, association, or copartnership organized under laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$250. Alien, or a corporation, association, or copartnership not organized under the laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$500 (agents, nonresident citizen, \$250; resident, \$10). Licenses issued by members of commission, game wardens, and authorized agents. Dealer's license not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not exercised the right of franchise or severed his tribal relations, or of a hunter or trapper to sell skins of fur animals he has lawfully taken, and a person not engaged or employed in the fur trade may buy furs for his own use, but not for sale.

Licenses, within 30 days after expiration of license, must report to game commission, Juneau, number and kind of fur animals taken, purchased, or otherwise procured under license. Fur dealer must also comply with Territorial laws.

Territorial licenses and requirements: Stationary fur buyer, \$15; traveling agent for stationary fur buyer, \$15; traveling fur buyer, \$100; issued by United States commissioner; fur buyer must also pay license tax on each pelt, as follows: Sea otter, \$3; silver fox, \$2; black fox, \$2.50; blue fox, 75 cents; polar, brown, and grizzly bear, and cross fox, 50 cents; black bear, beaver, marten, land otter, red and white fox, lynx, 25 cents; muskrat, weasel, 2 cents; pelt not specifically mentioned, 10 cents. No Territorial license required for trapping, but trapper sending or removing furs from Territory must pay license tax on such skins and must keep record of all pelts taken and make annual report to United States commissioner on or before August 1, showing to whom and when sold or disposed of; and must pay tax on all pelts not sold to licensed fur trader in Territory.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken. Fur dealers required to be licensed (see "Licenses"). Unlawful to sell the hides, heads, or horns of any game animals (includes large brown and grizzly bears), except the hides or parts thereof of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goats legally taken during open season, and shed antlers of caribou, moose, and deer. Blue-fox skins must be tagged or branded before being sold.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or the fur trade as a dealer or agent shall possess or transport such furs without a license. Skins of beaver and marten legally taken may be possessed and transported by any person until November 1, 1925. Territorial license taxes must be paid before shipment, and blue-fox skins (other than those raised on farms having a registered brand and branded with such brand), whether acquired in Territory or imported, must be tagged (fee, \$1.50) by United States commissioner.

Shipment must be accompanied by statement showing number and kind of skins therein and that no unprime skin is included, such statements to be taken up and mailed to Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, by collectors of customs when by freight or express, by postmasters, when by parcel post, or direct to commission by shipper when by other means.

Nonresident citizen or alien may export three large brown or grizzly bears under hunting license coupons and affidavit of lawful killing.

ALASKA—Continued

Resident may export for mounting and return within one year, two heads or trophies of large brown or grizzly bears legally killed, under permit and bond, fee \$1, and bond \$50, for each trophy. Resident citizen removing from Territory may export large brown or grizzly bears legally acquired, under permit and bond, fee \$5, and bond \$50, for each specimen. (See "Licenses.")

Propagation:⁷ License, fee \$2, must be obtained from Alaska Game Commission, to conduct a fur farm or to possess fur animals for propagation. Fur animals may be taken for propagation under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture and countersigned by the executive officer of the commission. On the Aleutian Islands Reservation and certain other islands, permits to use the islands for fur farming and to trap animals for breeding purposes must be obtained from the Department of Agriculture. Fur farmer must obtain Territorial license, fee \$10, and pay Territorial license tax on each pelt sold. Issued by commissioner. Blue-fox farmer must register brand, fee \$10.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; eagle, \$1 (paid by Territory).

¹ Alaska: Regulations under the Alaska game law of January 13, 1925, relating to land fur animals may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the executive officer, Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska. For special information regarding sea otters and fur-seal fisheries and the Afognak Reservation, which are subject to special legislative and administrative control, application should be made to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

² Unlawful to kill land fur animals when the fur is unprime; the killing of all land fur animals in Mount McKinley National Park, Katmai and Glacier Bay National Monuments, on Krusof and Partofshkof Islands and in drainage of Taku River from Taku Point to east end of face of Taku Glacier is prohibited.

³ District 1 includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and neighboring islands, and southeastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Yakutat Bay to Dixon Entrance.

⁴ Land otter, weasel (ermine), on Kodiak-Afognak Islands Group—Dark Island on the north, Marmot Island on the east, and Tugidak and Trinity Islands on the west and south—December 1-February 15.

⁵ District 2 includes the mainland and islands from Yakutat Bay, Gulf of Alaska, Iliamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

⁶ District 3 includes the region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

⁷ Unlawful to feed to a fox or other fur animal held in captivity, any part of a game animal or bird other than an eagle, a raven, crow, hawk, owl, or cormorant, except waste parts such as hides, viscera, and bones.

ARIZONA

Open seasons:

Fur and predatory animals. . . . No close season.¹

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Fee, \$2.50; issued by warden, designated deputies, and clerks of boards of supervisors. License not required for trapping on own land, nor by persons under 18 years of age. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use fish or the flesh of any game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Under permit from State game warden, fur-bearing and predatory animals may be kept for propagation, exhibition, or sale.

ARIZONA—Continued

Bounties: Payment of bounties is optional with county boards of supervisors.

¹ Arizona: Mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, skunk, or other obnoxious animals may be taken on State game preserves only under regulations of the State game warden. Owner may protect his premises from the depredations of predatory and fur animals at any time.

ARKANSAS

Open seasons:¹

Dates inclusive

Bear, beaver, otter (see exceptions) Dec. 1, 1928.

Exceptions: Bear (15 days), Nov. 15-19, Dec. 26-30, and Jan. 10-14, inclusive, and beaver and otter, Nov. 15-Jan. 31, in Chicot and Desha Counties.²

Raccoon, opossum Nov. 15-Feb. 1.

Other fur animals (see exception) Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

Exception: In Chicot and Desha Counties.² Nov. 15-Jan. 31.
In Clay County Oct. 1-Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$20 (only required for use of 12 or more traps). Hunting license required to kill bears: Resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$15; dog, used in hunting bears, \$1.50; issued by State game and fish commission and circuit clerks.

County licenses for bear: Chicot County: Nonresident of State, \$50; resident of State, \$5.25; Desha County: Nonresident of State, \$50; resident of State, \$2.50. Issued by circuit clerks. Licenses not required of residents under 16.

Possession and sale: Sale or possession of pelt taken in State prohibited except between December 1 and February 5. Sale or exchange of bears prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions except on bears, the export of which is prohibited except by nonresident licensee under affidavit that the bear was legally taken and is not for sale.

Propagation: The fish and game commission is authorized to issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Bounties: County courts may offer bounty on wolf, wildcat, or panther, and fix the amount of such bounty.

¹ Arkansas: Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time.

² In Chicot and Desha Counties fur animals may only be taken on own or leased land or land adjacent to cultivated crops.

CALIFORNIA

Open seasons:¹

Dates inclusive

Black or brown bear, ring-tail cat, coon, pine marten, fisher, wolverine, mink, skunk, river otter, fox Oct. 15-Feb. 28.

Seal and sea lion (in Game District 19, no open season) Unprotected.

Beaver² (see exception), sea otter No open season.

Exception: Beaver in fish and game districts³ 1, 2, and 3. No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poisons or gun larger than No. 10 gauge in taking fur animals, or to dig or smoke out skunks from dens.

Licenses: 1 Citizen, \$1; alien, \$2; issued by fish and game commission. License issued free to veterans of Civil War. Duplicate license issued only on affidavit of applicant that original has been lost or destroyed. License not required of persons under 18 years of age. Licensed trappers required to report catch before July 1. Licensee

CALIFORNIA—Continued

must exhibit license and furs to wardens or peace officers upon demand. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trapper who is trapping on the public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess green beaver hides except in fish and game districts ¹ 1, 2, and 3. No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Fur animals may be raised in captivity under regulations of the commissioners.

Bounties: Mountain lion, female, \$30; male, \$20; paid by fish and game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.⁴

¹ California: Written permission from board of fish and game commissioners required to trap or hunt predatory animals on State game refuges.

² Beaver doing damage to levees or other protective works in reclamation, levee, or swamp-land districts may be taken under permit from commission, such taking to be reported within 10 days, when commission issues permit for disposition of skins.

³ District 1 comprises the northern part of the State, the Sierras, and the eastern half of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, including all counties not included in districts 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, and 4¾.

District 1½ comprises the counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, and Humboldt.

District 1¾ comprises Modoc and Lassen Counties.

District 2 comprises that part of the State south of Humboldt and Tehama Counties, west of the Sacramento River and north of San Francisco Bay, including the counties of Glenn, Colusa, Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake Sonoma, and Marin, and that portion of Mendocino County not included in district 2½.

District 2½ comprises that portion of Mendocino County lying west of divide between Eel and Russian River systems and Pacific Ocean and not included in District 7.

District 3 comprises the region around the southern portion of San Francisco Bay and the coast counties south of the Golden Gate as far as Ventura, including the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura; also San Benito and the western half of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Kern Counties.

District 4 comprises the counties in southern California, namely, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

District 4½ comprises the counties of Mono and Inyo.

District 4¾ comprises the counties of San Diego and Imperial.

Districts 23, 24, 25, and 26, all located in district No. 1, are as follows:

District 23 comprises the drainage area of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River in the counties of Placer and Eldorado.

District 24 comprises the drainage area of Silver, Twin, Blue, Meadow, and Wood Lakes in the counties of Alpine and Amador.

District 25 comprises the drainage area of Lake Alamanor in the counties of Plumas and Lassen.

District 26 comprises Sixty Lake Basin, part of Rae Lake, and to the south fork of Woods Creek in Fresno County.

⁴ For information in regard to bounties in any county, applications should be made to the county clerk.

COLORADO

Open seasons:

Beaver..... No open season.¹
All other fur animals..... Unprotected.¹

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident: General, \$5; limited, \$2 (for coyote, mountain lion, wolf, bobcat, lynx); nonresident, \$26; issued by commissioner, county clerks, and

COLORADO—Continued

other agents. Unnaturalized resident not permitted to hunt, capture, or kill any wild bird or animal.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Use of game or fish for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties: None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay bounties on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

¹ Colorado: The owner of property being damaged by beaver may be permitted to kill them under such regulations as may be provided concerning disposition of the skins by the State game and fish commissioner.

² A permit from the State game and fish commissioner is necessary to take mountain lion, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat, mink, martin, or wolverene on Colorado State Game Refuge.

CONNECTICUT

Open seasons:¹

Muskrat.....	Dates inclusive
Raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox, weasel.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Skunk, otter, mink, and other	Unprotected.

fur animals..... Nov. 1-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap with scented baits or to take animals with a snare or similar device, to use steel traps having more than a 6-inch spread of jaws, or any steel trap having teeth except for otter. Unlawful to disturb muskrat house or den or to hunt muskrats from sunset to sunrise. Traps must be visited at least once in 48 hours, and, on lands of another, must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow. Owner or person using traps must have his name legibly stamped thereon.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1.25 (after Jan. 1, 1926, fee, \$2.25); nonresident, \$10.25; issued by city, town, or borough clerk. Persons under 16 years of age are denied a hunting license, but may obtain one for taking fur animals only. License not required of residents hunting or trapping on own land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. Licensee required to report number of animals trapped each season. After January 1, 1926, taxidermist, \$5; issued by board of fisheries and game.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity under license (fee, \$2).

Bounties: None paid.

¹ Connecticut: Fox, skunk, raccoon, wildcat, mink, or weasel may be hunted or trapped on State game preserves only by superintendent of fisheries and game or persons designated by him. Fur animals may be killed at any time for protection of property.

DELAWARE

Open seasons:¹

Skunk, mink, otter, muskrat...	Dates inclusive
Fox.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 10. ¹
Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
	Oct. 15-Jan. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited fish or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosive for taking animals protected by State laws, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation. Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law. Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink,

DELAWARE—Continued

and otter, while the ground is covered with snow. Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while it is being chased by a dog. Muskrats may not be taken during the time any flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection, nor may they be shot at night, hunted with a dog, or taken by the method commonly known as "nailing."

Licenses: Hunting license required: Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.10 (not required in county of residence nor on own land); issued by commissioner. Permission of owner required to take or kill muskrats on land or marsh of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game warden (fee, \$1). A limited number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ Delaware: Owners may kill foxes at any time when destroying their poultry, and other fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property.

² In New Castle County, on embanked meadows, muskrats may be taken from December 1 to March 20.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No legislation relating to fur animals.

FLORIDA

Open seasons: ¹ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, otter..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, cage, snare, net, blind, pen, baited hook, or similar device, or drugs, poison, chemical, or explosive for injuring or capturing animals protected by law.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25 (county of residence); \$3.25 (county other than county of residence); \$10.25 (State-wide license). Nonresident, \$25 (county license, and \$5.25 for each additional county). Issued by county judge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

GEORGIA

Open seasons: ¹ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, mink, otter, bear, muskrat, raccoon..... Nov. 20-Feb. 28.
Fox (red, gray)..... Sept. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Fox dens protected during close season. Fox, skunk, or wildcat may not be taken by trap, deadfall, or similar device.

Licenses: Resident, \$3; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner or county warden. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Prohibited during close season. Dealers must make such reports as may be required by commission.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Permit from commissioner required to possess fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ Fur animals destroying property may be killed at any time.

HAWAII

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised if kept in confinement.

IDAHO¹

Open seasons: ² *Dates inclusive*
Beaver..... No open season.³
Marten, fisher, otter, mink, raccoon, fox..... Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
Muskrat in Bear Lake and Caribou Counties..... Mar. 1-Apr. 13
In rest of State (except in irrigated districts, no close season)..... Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
Other fur and predatory animals..... Unprotected.³

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; alien, \$50; issued by warden, deputy, or authorized agent. Licensed trapper must make verified report at end of season of number and kind of fur caught, where sold, and the price received. Unlawful to destroy, disturb, or remove traps of licensed trapper.

Possession and sale: ³ Skins of animals legally taken, within or without State, may be possessed or sold at any time. Unlawful to possess fur animals, or the hides thereof, on which there is no open season in the State, without permit from State game warden.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of any game animal for trap bait. Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals, except under permit of State warden.

Propagation: Permit from State warden required. Permittee must make verified yearly report showing number of animals kept in captivity, number sold, and number on hand.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ Idaho: State fish and game warden may close season in any locality on any species of fur-bearing animal threatened with extinction. Under permit of State warden, persons may protect their own premises from depredations of fur animals, except that bears doing damage may be destroyed without a permit.

² All trapping is prohibited on State game preserves, except that certain predatory animals may be killed thereon by deputy game wardens and persons authorized by State game warden.

³ State game warden may grant permits to take beavers when doing damage to irrigation canals, crops, etc., or authorize deputy warden or State trapper to take such animals. Pelts of animals taken must be turned over to warden for sale, half the proceeds going to the permittee or person whose property is being damaged. Possession of beaver hides otherwise prohibited.

ILLINOIS

Open seasons: ¹ *Dates inclusive*
Otter, raccoon, skunk, opossum, fox in northern zone..... Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
In central zone..... Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
In southern zone..... Nov. 15-Jan. 15.
Muskrat, mink, in northern zone..... Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
In central zone..... Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
In southern zone..... Nov. 15-Feb. 15.
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Houses, dens, and den trees of fur animals protected, except otter and muskrat dens which obstruct public or private ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to use spear or similar device for hunting or taking fur-bearing animals, or explosives, chemicals, or mechanical devices or smokers of any kind to drive them out of their burrows, dens, or houses. Use of automobile or vehicle propelled by mechanical power, or the lights thereof, or ferret, weasel, guinea pig, or rat, in hunting or taking fur-bearing animal prohibited.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$1; nonresident citizen, \$10.50; issued by county, city, or village clerk. License not required of landowners and tenants and members of families to trap during open season on the lands on which they reside. License not issued to a person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian, nor to alien. Licensee, on or before April

ILLINOIS—Continued

15, must report all hides of fur animals taken, sold, shipped, or dealt in, together with names and addresses of persons to whom sold or shipped. Permission from owner, agent, or occupant required to trap on land of another.

Fur-buyer, \$10; wholesale fur-buyer, \$50. Issued by department of conservation. Buyer must keep daily register of all furs purchased.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides (hides which have not been tanned) of fur animals permitted in each zone during the open season and 10 days thereafter. No other restrictions on possession and sale.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permit required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee, \$2. Permit to breed and raise ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid by State; counties may pay bounty on groundhog and crow.

¹ *Illinois:* Northern zone comprises Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iroquois Counties and all counties north thereof. Southern zone comprises Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford Counties and all counties south thereof. Central zone comprises all counties not included in the northern or southern zones.

INDIANA

Open seasons:¹ *Dates inclusive*
Raccoon, fox, opossum, skunk, mink, muskrat..... Nov. 10-Feb. 10.
Beaver, otter..... No open season.

Prohibited methods: Traps set on land of another must be placed at least 18 inches within burrow or hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours. Muskrat houses protected except when obstructing ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to dig out fur-bearing animals or to chase them from their burrows by use of smoke, fumes, or chemicals.

Licenses: None required of residents; nonresident, \$15.50; issued by clerk circuit court. Written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals or green hides prohibited during close season, except that fresh skins may be disposed of during first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: All animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild animals. Fur animals, lawfully acquired, may be possessed for breeding purposes during close season. An inspection certificate, fee \$5, must be obtained from the department of conservation. Permit required to possess or harbor ferrets; fees, \$10 for each single ferret and \$5 for each additional one, issued by conservation department.

Bounties: Boards of county commissioners may pay bounty on wolf, fox, groundhog, crow, owl, or hawk.

¹ *Indiana:* Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property. The destruction of such animals, however, must be reported to the department of conservation within five days, and if hides are preserved, they must be sent to the department or arrangements made for their disposition.

IOWA

Open seasons:¹ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, mink, otter..... Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Raccoon, skunk..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Muskrat..... No open season.²
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

IOWA—Continued

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited; skunk dens and muskrat houses may not be injured or destroyed.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1; nonresident or resident alien, \$10; issued by county auditor. License not issued to person under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Owners of farm lands, their children, and tenants may trap on own land without license during open season. Permission of owner, occupant, or agent required to hunt or trap fur animals on cultivated or inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals and parts thereof lawfully taken, within or without State, may be possessed and sold during the open season and 10 days thereafter, or at any time on proof of lawful possession, or upon filing an affidavit with the auditor of the county in which possessed, giving an inventory of such skins and stating when taken or from whom acquired and the location of premises where retained; provided that green hides in process of manufacture may be possessed at any time.

Shipment and export: Skins of protected fur animals legally taken may be exported during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Propagation: Breeder's permit, fee \$2, must be secured from State game warden to propagate protected fur animals.

Bounties: Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, groundhog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

¹ *Iowa:* Fur animals may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property.

² Expires Oct. 15, 1928.

KANSAS

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat, skunk, mink, opossum, civet cat..... Dec. 2-Feb. 28.¹
Raccoon..... Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Beaver, otter..... No open season.

Prohibited methods: Ferrets, poisons, or use of smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, gas, or liquids into holes, dens, or runways, prohibited. Unlawful to destroy houses, dens, or runways of fur animals. Unlawful to set or maintain more than 30 traps, which must be visited daily.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner and members of his family may hunt or trap on own land during open season without license. Trapping license not issued to nonresident or alien. Consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Quadrupeds raised in wholly inclosed preserve under license (fee \$2) may be sold at any time for breeding or stocking purposes. Shipments must be tagged to show number and kind of animals, number of breeder's license, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by permits from State warden. Licensee required to make annual report of number of animals in possession. Wild animals may be captured during open season and thereafter had in possession for breeding purposes, under rules and regulations of State warden.

Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow, pocket gopher, 10 cents each; jack rabbit, 5 cents each; crow eggs, 1 cent each; paid by county.

¹ *Kansas:* Owner or legal occupant of land may destroy these animals at any time when they are destroying poultry or damaging other property.

KENTUCKY

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Beaver, mink, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, skunk.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31. ²
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.
Prohibited methods: Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours.	
Licenses: None required. Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another.	
Possession and sale: Possession of green skins during close season prima facie evidence of unlawful taking.	
Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.	
Propagation: No legislation.	
Bounties: None paid.	

¹ Kentucky: Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's premises to protect property.

² Raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken with gun or dog from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15.

LOUISIANA

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Bear, ² fox.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, opossum, badger.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 15. ³
Beaver.....	No open season.
Wolf, wildcat, cougar.....	Unprotected. ⁴
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear or fox at any time, or wolf, wildcat, or cougar from Feb. 16-Nov. 14; use of firearms for other fur animals prohibited. Unlawful to destroy muskrat houses and nests, lairs, or dens of other fur animals or to set traps within 10 feet thereof.	
Bag limits: One bear a day, 5 a season.	
Licenses: ⁴ Resident, trapping (does not include privilege of hunting), \$1.25; issued by tax collector. Buyer, \$5; resident dealer, \$25; nonresident dealer, \$50; ⁴ issued by commissioner. Hunting license required to take bear, fox, wolf, wildcat, or cougar: Nonresident, ² \$50; resident, \$1. Licensed trapper within 60 days after close of season must report to officer issuing license the number and kind of animals taken under license.	
Possession and sale: Possession of raw or undressed furs prohibited from March 10 to November 14. Unlawful to possess furs without a license.	
Shipment and export: All shipments must bear tags furnished by commissioner; no furs nor alligator skin may be shipped out of State except by holder of a dealer's license or by a trapper shipping his own catch; export of bear prohibited, except under written permission of the commissioner.	
Miscellaneous: Use of birds for trap bait prohibited.	
Propagation: Fur animals for breeding purposes may not be captured except under restrictions specified in permits issued by department of conservation. Permit from the department is required to import wild quadrupeds into the State or to export from the State.	
Bounties: None paid.	

¹ Louisiana: Unlawful to take young of any fur animal whose pelt has no regular market value.

² Bears may be killed at any time on one's own land when actually damaging property.

³ Muskrats may be killed at any time when damaging any levee, and, under permit of department of conservation, to prevent damage to cultivated or pasture land; any fur animal may be killed by the owner of land upon which it is destroying property.

⁴ Wolves, wildcats, hunted for sport may be taken in any manner at any time, and may be possessed by the lawful holder of a State hunting license.

MAINE

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Muskrat (see exception).....	Oct. 16-May 14. ²
Exception: In Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties	
Beaver.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30.
Bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), weasel.....	No open season. ³
Raccoon, ⁴ skunk, ⁴ fox, and other fur animals.....	Unprotected.
	Oct. 16-Feb. 28. ²

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use snare, swivel, pivot, or set gun, or to put out poison for any animals. Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat or beaver house. Unlawful to dig out a fox den in close season or to set traps (except "water sets") within a half mile of compact or built-up portion of a city or village outside of own land. Owner's name and address must be either plainly stamped on the trap or on a metal tag firmly attached to it. A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut" or surrounded with two strands of barbed wire, 5 yards distant from the trap, 4 and 5 feet, respectively, from the ground. Unlawful to disturb muskrat or beaver houses.

Licenses: Trapping \$5 (in organized township); \$10 (in unorganized places). License does not include beaver, and is not required for bobcat or Canada lynx. Not required of minor under 16, nor of resident or members of immediate family to trap on own land (except for beaver) in organized township. Issued by commissioner. License, on or before December 31 of each year, must make such report as the commissioner may require. Written consent of the owner or occupant must be obtained before setting traps on the cultivated lands of another in an organized county or incorporated place; such traps must be visited at least once in every 24 hours and any animals caught removed. Traps must be stamped or bear metal tag to show full name and address of trapper.

Special beaver-trapping license, good only in territory opened to beaver trapping by commissioner, fee, \$25.

Dealer in skins must be licensed (fee, State, \$25; county, \$2), and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game on or before December 20 of each year.

Possession and sale: Sale of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Transportation of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required to raise fur animals (fee, \$2 and \$1 additional for each fox except red fox). Protected species may be taken under special permits for breeding purposes. No animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties: Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$10 each; paid by State; claim to be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done.

¹ Maine: Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property.

² Special laws on muskrat, otter, fisher, and mink in certain localities in Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Oxford, Sagadahoc, and Washington Counties. For detailed information apply to Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.

³ Commissioner of inland fisheries and game, upon written complaint of owner of timberland that beavers are doing substantial damage to his property, may declare special local open season on them (see "Licenses").

⁴ Raccoons after October 1, and skunks after October 15, may be hunted at night.

MARYLAND

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
 Otter, muskrat..... Jan. 1-Mar. 15.
 Other fur animals unprotected, except locally,
 as follows:

Raccoon:

In Allegany County, Sept. 1-Mar. 31; in Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties, Oct. 1-Jan. 31; in Baltimore County, Oct. 1-Feb. 28; in Carroll County, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; in Caroline County, Sept. 15-Mar. 31; in Dorchester County, Nov. 10-Mar. 15; in Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Harford County, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; in Kent, Queen Anne, and Somerset Counties, Jan. 1-Mar. 31; in Montgomery County, Oct. 15-Jan. 14; in Wicomico and Worcester Counties, Oct. 1-Feb. 1.

Opossum:

In Allegany County, Sept. 1-Mar. 31; in Baltimore County, Oct. 1-Feb. 28; in Carroll County, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; in Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Montgomery County, Oct. 15-Jan. 14; in Washington County, Dec. 1-Mar. 31; in Wicomico and Worcester Counties, Oct. 1-Feb. 1.

Mink:

In Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Washington County, Dec. 1-Mar. 31; in Worcester County, Dec. 15-Mar. 1.

Skunk:

In Frederick and Washington Counties, unprotected.

Fox:

In Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Caroline³ and Carroll⁴ Counties, no open season; in Worcester County (chase with dogs), Sept. 1-Mar. 9.

All fur animals (except as above mentioned):

In Frederick County, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Harford County (trapping), Nov. 15-Dec. 24.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill otter or muskrat in any manner, except by gigging or trapping; to dig for muskrat or in any manner molest or destroy any part of a muskrat house or den. County restrictions as follows:

Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—

Unlawful to cut down tree to obtain a raccoon.

Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford Counties.—Unlawful to hunt raccoon and opossum in Baltimore and Carroll Counties and raccoon in Harford County when snow covers the ground, or to set steel trap for raccoon in Harford County.

Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Prince Georges, St. Marys, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.—Unlawful to shoot fox while it is being pursued by dogs.

Wicomico and Worcester Counties.—Unlawful to take raccoon or opossum with steel trap or similar device.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$5.10; county, \$1.10; nonresident, \$10.50 (fee \$5.10 for State license if applicant owns real estate in Maryland assessed at \$500; \$1.10 for county license in county where such real estate is located); issued by clerk of circuit court—in Baltimore City by clerk of court of common pleas. Licensee required to wear tag displayed on middle of back and to carry license on person. License not issued to persons under 14 years of age without written request of parent or guardian. Owners, tenants, and their children may hunt on own land during open season without license.

Written consent of owner required to trap on land of another in Cecil, Frederick, Washington, and Worcester Counties.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides of otter or muskrat prohibited except from January 1 to March 25. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken. County restrictions as follows:

Allegany and Baltimore Counties.—Possession of raccoon and opossum prohibited during close season.

Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—Possession of raccoon prohibited during close season.

Harford County.—Sale of raccoon for export from county prohibited.

MARYLAND—Continued

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed, except that raccoons may not be removed from Harford County.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: A State bounty of 50 cents each on bird hawk, or chicken hawk, killed in State, paid from State game-protection fund.

Allegany County.—Wildcat, \$2; fox, \$1; hawk or hood owl, 50 cents.

Garrett County.—Wildcat, fox, \$2; weasel, 50 cents; paid by county commissioners.

¹ *Maryland; Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.*—Raccoon may not be taken between sunrise and sunset.

² *Baltimore County.*—Unlawful to set traps, except from Nov. 10 to Dec. 20, for mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, opossum, or fox. Permits to take certain predatory fur animals when destroying property may be obtained.

³ *Caroline County.*—Unlawful to kill a fox except by bounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry.

⁴ *Carroll County.*—Landowner or tenant may kill a fox on own land at any time, except when such fox is pursued by bounds followed by hunters.

⁵ *Frederick County.*—Raccoons or opossums may be hunted with dogs at night at any time. Landowners may protect property from ravages of fur animals.

MASSACHUSETTS

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
 raccoon (see exceptions).....

Exceptions: Raccoon may also be hunted with dog and gun during October

In Dukes and Nantucket

Counties.

Other fur animals..... No close season.

Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to open, disturb, or destroy muskrat house or to set trap within 10 feet thereof. Traps must be marked legibly with owner's name and must be removed at end of open season. Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful, as is also the use of snares or, except by landowner, of scented baits. Except as otherwise stated, fur animals may only be taken by shooting or trapping.

Bag limits: Twenty-five raccoons a season.

Licenses:¹ Hunting license required to trap: Resident citizen, \$1.50; nonresident citizen, \$10; alien, \$15 (alien applicant must own real estate to the assessed value of \$500); issued by city or town clerks. License not issued to minors under 15 years of age, and those under 18 must apply in writing and furnish written consent of parent or guardian. License (fee, 25 cents) to trap quadrupeds, in discretion of issuing officer, may be issued to any citizen between the ages of 12 and 18. License not required of resident on own land used exclusively for agricultural purposes and on which he is actually domiciled. The following nonresidents pay a fee of \$1.50: Members of incorporated game clubs owning real estate assessed at not less than \$500 for each member and which were organized prior to 1907; owners, or their minor children over 18 years of age, of real estate assessed at not less than \$500; or nonresidents invited (for not more than four days) by members of incorporated clubs for hunting foxes. Trappers must report catch to director on or before January 10 each year.

Written consent of owners required to trap on improved or posted land of another. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Animals may be removed from traps on Sunday, but traps may not be set or reset on such day.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Miscellaneous: Introduction of fox or raccoon in Dukes County prohibited.
Propagation: May be permitted under regulations of division of fisheries and game.
Bounties: Seal, \$2 (by Commonwealth); wildcat or lynx, \$10; paid by town, but refunded by county.

¹ *Massachusetts:* Effective January 1, 1926: Non-resident citizen, \$15.25. Nonresident, residing in a State affording similar privileges to residents of Massachusetts, who owns real estate assessed at not less than \$500, or who is a member of a hunting or fishing club or association incorporated prior to 1907, or who is a guest on written invitation of an incorporated club or association for hunting foxes, \$5.25. Alien, \$15.25 (applicant must have resided in State 10 days and own real estate therein to the assessed value of \$500).

Resident citizen, \$2.25 (not issued to minors under 18; and those between ages of 12 and 18, on written application and consent of parents or guardians, may obtain trapping license, fee, 75 cents, in discretion of issuing officer. Resident may trap during open season without license on land owned or leased on which he is actually domiciled and which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and not for club, shooting, or fishing purposes. Duplicate of lost or destroyed license, fee, 50 cents. Licenses issued by city and town clerks.

Licensee, during month of January, must make written report of number of fur animals trapped during preceding year.

MICHIGAN

Open seasons:
 Beaver, otter, mink, fisher, martens, muskrat.
 Bear.
 Skunk.
 Raccoon.
 Wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat.

Dates inclusive
 No open season. ¹
 Nov. 15–Nov. 30.
 Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
 Oct. 2–Dec. 31.
 Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear, or to use spears, baited hooks, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; or to destroy, disturb, or molest any beaver, skunk, or muskrat houses or holes.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10; issued by county clerk. A hunting license also permits the holder to trap fur-bearing animals, except beaver and bear. Resident citizens and their minor children under 17 years of age may hunt or trap during open season on own inclosed lands upon which they live, without a license. License to hunt or trap on other lands issued to minors over 12 and under 17 on application of parents or guardian, but such licensed minors while hunting or trapping must be accompanied by parent or guardian. Alien prohibited from hunting or taking any wild animals in State. Big game license required to take bears: Nonresident, \$50; resident, \$2.50.

Possession and sale: Possession of the carcass or skin of fur animals killed in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: Annual license (fee, \$5) required to engage in raising fur animals. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag).

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Michigan:* Season on beaver, otter, fisher, and marten closed until 1930, and on mink and muskrat until 1927. Fur animals, except beaver, may be destroyed under permit from director, on one's own premises to protect property, but hides must be properly cared for and turned over to the director at expiration of permit. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves or to trap beaver, badger, or muskrat, in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more is woodland.

MINNESOTA

Open seasons:¹
 Fisher, skunk.
 Beaver,² otter, raccoon, muskrat.³
 Bear, mink, weasel, wolf, wildcat, lynx, fox.

Dates inclusive
 Nov. 15–Mar. 1.
 No open season.
 Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited, except as permitted by commissioner. Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat or beaver house, den, dam, or abiding place; to hunt these animals with dogs; or to take muskrats in any manner except by trapping, but muskrat houses must not be destroyed in placing traps therein. Unlawful to dig out or take red-fox cubs from dens. Black bear may not be taken by use of steel traps, except under permit of commissioner.

Licenses: Resident only, fee, \$1; issued by county auditors: not required of persons under 18 years of age; commissioner may issue license (fee, \$1; bond, \$500) to trap a specified number of beaver at a designated time and place; licensee must report the taking of beaver within 15 days and obtain tag from commissioner, fee, \$1.50. Licensed trapper required to make report within 30 days after his license expires showing number of each kind of fur animal taken thereunder. Owners, lessees, or members of their immediate families may trap without license during open season on own or leased land occupied by them as a permanent residence. Unlawful to enter growing grain for purpose of killing any wild animal without permission of owner. *Buyer:* Resident, local, \$1; traveling, \$10; nonresident, \$25; wholesale, \$1. Applicant for fur-buyer's license must furnish \$1,000 bond. *Buyers* must make reports.

Possession and sale: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and skins of other fur animals legally taken if tagged within five days after close of season, may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time. Possession in close season without tags prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and other skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Export of red fox cubs taken in State prohibited. Package or receptacle containing wild animals or parts thereof when transported by a common carrier must have attached a proper coupon tag bearing signature, address, and license number of shipper, together with number and kind of animals or parts thereof contained therein or if shipped by owner or occupant of land a signed statement that "The contents of this package were taken from animals killed on my land."

Propagation: Wild animals raised in captivity under a \$1 permit from the State game and fish commissioner may be sold for breeding or stocking purposes at any time, and under regulations of the commissioner may be killed and any part thereof sold or transported. Under regulations of the commissioner, wild animals may be captured for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; cub wolf, \$6; paid by State. County or town boards may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattlesnake, crow, or blackbird.

¹ *Minnesota:* Wild animals other than beaver causing injury to property may be taken at any time under permit of the commissioner, who may also issue permits to take unprotected animals on game refuges.

² A limited number of beavers may be taken under a special license from the commissioner (see "Licenses").

³ Under regulations commissioner may permit the taking of muskrats in shallow lakes or sloughs when it may be shown they are in immediate danger of freezing or starvation.

MISSISSIPPI¹

Laws of 1925 not received

Open seasons:
 Bear.
 Other fur animals.

Dates inclusive
 Nov. 15–Mar. 1.
 Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bears.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

Licenses: Nonresident, \$20 (county license, bears only); issued by sheriff. Landowners and their nonresident relatives and friends may hunt without license during open season on own lands.

Possession and sale: Sale of bears prohibited.

Shipment and export: Export of bears prohibited. All packages containing dead animals, or parts thereof, shipped within the State shall be open to view, clearly marked with names of the consignor and consignee, and an itemized statement of the number of each species.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Mississippi:* The game and fur law enacted in 1922 does not become effective in any county until adopted by the board of supervisors. For information as to whether any boards have adopted the act, address sheriff or county clerk at the county seat of each county. The provisions of the law relating to fur animals are as follows:

Open seasons: Bear, Nov. 1—Fed. 28; fox, Sept. 1—Mar. 31; raccoon, muskrat, otter, skunk, weasel, Nov. 1—Jan. 31; beaver, protected to Jan. 1, 1930; opossum, wildcat, and other fur animals unprotected.

Licenses: Resident, \$10 (not required of person under 16 years of age); nonresident (county license), \$100, issued by sheriff. Written consent required to trap on lands of another, and traps must be visited once in every 36 hours.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Possession and sale: No restrictions, except that green hides may be possessed only during the open season and the first 10 days of the close season.

Shipment and export: Export of bear prohibited.

MISSOURI

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
All fur animals Dec. 1—Jan. 31.¹

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or smoke device in taking any protected animal prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$2.50; county, \$1 (good in county of residence or adjoining county); issued by county clerk or license collector. Nonresident or alien, \$10. Fur dealer, \$5. Issued by commissioner. Written permission required to trap on inclosed premises of another.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of green pelts prohibited during close season, but dry pelts may be possessed and sold during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipper must show hunting license to transportation company. Furs taken out of season may not be possessed for any purpose. Dried pelts may be shipped during first 10 days of close season. Shipments must be marked with the name and address of shipper, his license number, date of shipment, and nature of contents.

Propagation: Permits to capture fur animals for propagating purposes may be obtained from the State game and fish commissioner; fee, \$5; breeder's permit fee, \$5.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Missouri:* Fur animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way by person residing on own land to protect premises from depredations, but pelts of animals so killed may be marketed in season only.

MONTANA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Fisher, otter, sable, muskrat,¹
mink, raccoon, fox Nov. 1—Apr. 30.
Beaver,² marten³ No open season.

Other fur and predatory animals Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to capture or kill any fur animal from an automobile or by aid or use of a set-gun, jack, or other artificial light, or dog. Beaver and muskrat houses protected from injury.

MONTANA—Continued

Licenses: Trapping license, \$10 (issued only to holder of a \$2 resident general hunting license); special permit required to trap beaver on own land when doing damage or to export their skins; special license (trapping on State game preserves), \$5; issued by State game warden. Trapping license not required of minors between the ages of 14 and 18 years who hold resident general hunting licenses. Taxidermist, \$15.

Possession and sale: Sale and shipment of beaver skins prohibited, except that skins legally taken under permit and tagged may be shipped or sold within State or they may be exported under permit from the State game warden. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: (See Possession and sale and footnote 3.) No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Permit required to ship out furs; packages must be marked to show contents.

Propagation: Fur-farm license, \$5.

Bounties: The livestock commission may make regulations governing the payment of bounties.

¹ *Montana:* Commission may create fur-bearing animal districts and restrict or prohibit trapping therein.

² Muskrats doing damage may be taken under permit of commission, except that permit is not required from June 1 to August 31.

³ Unlawful to kill beaver except when doing damage to own land under a special permit from the State game warden (fee, \$10). All skins of animals so taken must be properly cured and forwarded to the State game warden, Helena, to be tagged with a numbered metal tag (fee, 50 cents for each tag). Tagged skins may be sold or shipped within State, but a shipping permit (fee, 50 cents) must be attached to each shipment sent out of the State.

⁴ Season closed on marten until opened by commission.

NEBRASKA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat, otter, mink, fox Nov. 16—Mar. 1.
Raccoon, opossum Nov. 1—Feb. 15.
Beaver Nov. 1—Jan. 31.²
Other fur animals Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spear or like device in hunting or taking fur animals, or explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers of any kind, or ferrets to drive fur animals from holes, dens, or houses. Unlawful to disturb or destroy den or house of fur animal, except of muskrat or other obstructing a public or private ditch or watercourse; unlawful to cut down or into any tree containing a den.

Licenses: Resident, \$2.10; nonresident or alien, \$25.10; buyer, \$1; issued by State department of agriculture and authorized vendors.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides prohibited, except during open season and 30 days thereafter. Beaver skins coming from without the State, upon being inspected and stamped by State warden, may be possessed and sold at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Green hides may be transported by express, baggage, or mail during open season and 30 days thereafter, if package is labeled (in two places) with name of consignor, number of his trapping license, and number and kind of hides. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity under \$2 breeding license may be sold alive and transported for breeding purposes, and the skins, when tagged and labeled with name of licensee, number of license, and kind and number of skins may be sold and transported at any time.

NEBRASKA—Continued

Bounties: Counties that have voted at any general election to pay bounties may pay for wolf, \$6; mountain lion, \$3; wildcat, \$1. It is also optional with county boards to pay bounties of \$2 on coyotes and 10 cents each on crows.

¹ *Nebraska:* Fur animals, except beaver, may be taken at any time necessary for the protection of property.

² Beaver damaging property may be killed on owl land from August 1 to October 31, and under a permit from chief game warden may be killed at any time, but such killings must be reported to State department of agriculture.

NEVADA

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Beaver, ¹ otter	Jan. 1, 1930.
Bear, raccoon, marten, fisher, mink, skunk, fox	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals in any manner except by trap or gun, to dig out or drive skunks from dens by use of chemicals, or to molest or destroy any muskrat nest.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident citizen, \$1.50; nonresident citizen, \$10. License not required of minors under 14, nor of persons trapping on own land.

Possessions and sale: Unlawful to possess beaver or otter skins unless it can be shown that they were legally taken. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Game or fur animals (except beaver): raised in a licensed preserve (fee, \$10) may be sold or shipped at any time under invoice.

Bounties: Mountain lions, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2, paid by county. Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time.

The State board of livestock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The reward for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx are 75 cents each; for mountain lion, \$5.

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by board of livestock commissioners.

¹ *Nevada:* Beavers doing damage to property may be trapped under authorization from the board of county commissioners. Furs of animals so taken must be preserved and turned over to the board for sale, half of the proceeds to be returned to the trapper. Other fur animals injuring property may be killed in any manner at any time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Sable, otter, fisher, mink, marten, muskrat, ² skunk, fox, ³ (see exception)	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Exception: In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties. Oct. 10-Feb. 28.

Raccoon	Nov. 1-Dec. 31. ³
Beaver	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. Use of set guns or snares is prohibited. Unlawful to destroy a muskrat house or set a trap therein, thereon, or at the entrance thereof.

Licenses: Resident, \$2.15, nonresident, \$25.15, issued by commissioner or agents. License not required of resident landowners and their minor children to trap on own farmlands during open season. No person may trap on lands of which he is not the owner or lessee without permission of owner. All metal traps must be legibly marked or stamped with the trapper's name, and must be visited at least once every 24 hours. Unlawful to take traps of another or to remove fur animals from them. Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals permitted only during open season, but skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to tear down or destroy any fence or wall, leave open any gate or bar, or trample or destroy any crop on land of another while trapping or pursuing wild animals.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish.

Bounties: Bear, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; wildcat, \$20; paid by State, through the selectmen of towns.

¹ *New Hampshire:* Fur or predatory animals may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls.

² Muskrats may also be taken from the waters of the Connecticut River during the month of March.

³ Raccoons and foxes may also be taken by use of dog and gun during the month of October.

NEW JERSEY

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Skunk, mink, muskrat, ¹ otter	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Raccoon	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Beaver	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected. ²

Prohibited methods: Muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter may be taken by trap only. Unlawful at any time to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrat. Raccoon may not be trapped, but may be hunted with dogs and firearms, without permit, from sunset to sunrise in season.

Licenses: Hunting and fishing license required to trap: Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.65. Issued by county, city, or town clerk, salaried wardens, or registrars of licenses. Resident minors under 14 may trap without license. Occupant and immediate members of his family residing on farm may trap thereon without license during open season.

Possession and sale: Possession of raccoon permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter, but skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time. Possession of live fox prohibited except by permission of board of fish and game commissioners.

Shipment and export: Export of raccoon prohibited, except by nonresident licensee, but pelts of raccoon legally taken may be exported at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken or possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to molest trap set by another or to take animal caught in such trap. Unlawful to liberate fox in State.

Propagation: Raccoon may not be raised or kept in captivity; no other restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which fur animals may not be taken for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Fox, \$3; woodchuck, amount, not exceeding 50 cents, fixed by boards of chosen freeholders; paid by counties.

¹ *New Jersey:* Muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying.

² Foxes may be hunted with hounds and firearms in daylight from November 10 to April 30, except during open season for deer (December 17 to 21). Killing of fox must be reported to commissioners or county warden within 48 hours.

NEW MEXICO

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver	No open season. ¹
All other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

NEW MEXICO—Continued

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.
Propagation: Permit from State game warden required.
Bounties: None paid by State.

¹ *New Mexico:* When destroying property beaver may be killed under permit from State game and fish warden.

NEW YORK

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Mink, sable.....	Nov. 10-Mar. 15.
Skunk.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 10. ¹
Muskrat (see exception).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.

Exception: In Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, and that portion of Herkimer County north of the towns of Ohio and Russia.....

Dec. 1-Apr. 30.

Raccoon (in Orleans County, no open season).....	Nov. 10-Feb. 10.
Beaver.....	No open season. ²
Other, fisher, fox.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of chemicals, gas, or other poisonous substances prohibited. Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking. Unlawful to kill muskrats by shooting, except they may be taken with a 22-caliber rifle in the counties bordering upon Lake Champlain; to take them in box, wire, or cage traps; or to molest, injure, or disturb muskrat houses or dens. Raccoons may not be taken from dens or houses, or by cutting den trees.

Bag limits: One beaver a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county, city, town, or village clerks. Owners or lessees and members of immediate families actually occupying cultivated farm lands may trap fur animals thereon without license during open season. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals without a license. Indian resident or member of Six Nations residing on reservation wholly or partly within State, fee \$1.25. Only licensed Indians residing on a reservation may take fur animals thereon. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill wild animals except under special license from the conservation commission, or to own or possess shotgun or rifle.

Possession and sale: Fur animals may be possessed during open season only, but hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be transported at any time.

Miscellaneous: Traps used for taking fur animals protected by law may not be staked or set during close season.

Propagation: Protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, under license from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept, which are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season. The conservation commission is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation; fee for permit, \$1. License to breed or sell ferrets, fee, \$10; to possess ferret without breeding, fee, \$2.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *New York:* If injuring property, skunks may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in.

² In sections of State designated by conservation commission beaver may be trapped from March 1 to March 31.

NORTH CAROLINA

[More than half of the 100 counties in the State have local laws relating to fur animals. Information regarding open seasons, license requirements, and trapping and hunting restrictions in the various counties may be obtained from the Legislative Reference Librarian, Raleigh.]

NORTH DAKOTA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 14. ¹
Muskrat.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 10.
Beaver, otter.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to cut into, molest, destroy, or dynamite any beaver dam or beaver or muskrat house or mound, or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioners, deputies, and county auditors. License not required of persons under 16 years of age, or of residents or members of family residing permanently with him, to trap on own cultivated land, during open season. Unlawful to trap muskrats on posted lands of another. Aliens prohibited from hunting, taking, or killing any wild animal, except in defense of person or property.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally killed within or without the State may be possessed or sold at any time. Green hides of mink or muskrat may be possessed only during open season and first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of fur animals legally taken within or without the State may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: The State game and fish board issues permits (fee, \$5) to breed and domesticate fox, mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon, and also permits to sell or ship them when raised in captivity. Under permit from board and \$500 bond, such fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders.

Bounties: Adult wolf or coyote, \$5; pups, \$2 each.

¹ *North Dakota:* Minks may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

OHIO

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Raccoon, fox, skunk, opossum.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Mink.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Muskrat.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to dig out or destroy the house, den, or burrow of fur animals or to smoke or drown the animals therefrom.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$15; issued by county and township clerks. Alien prohibited from hunting or trapping. License not required of owners, managers, tenants, or their children to trap during open season on own land. Written permission from owners or authorized agents required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Raccoons legally taken may be possessed alive in inclosures as pets.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof when transported by common carrier must be marked to show contents, initial point of billing, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

Bounties: Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks and the great horned owl, and 25 cents on crows.

¹ *Ohio:* Protected fur animals, when damaging property, may be destroyed by owners or tenants of land (except on Sunday).

OKLAHOMA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver, otter	No open season.
Bear (see exception)	Unprotected.
Exception: In Blaine, Cad-	
do, Comanche, Kiowa,	
and Major counties	No open season.
Other fur animals	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts of fur animals taken during close season. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: The State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals (fee \$2, together with fees for tagging). Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden.

Bounties: County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolf or coyote (\$5), and may also pay bounty of not exceeding 5 cents each on crows, English sparrows, hawks, rabbits, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, and ground squirrels.

OREGON

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver, west of Cascades (except in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, and east of a line through town of Scottsburg in Douglas County, and south of Portland-Astoria highway in Clatsop and Columbia Counties, no open season); east of Cascades in Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, and Lake Counties only	Dec. 1-Feb. 28. ¹
Mink, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat, raccoon	Nov. 1-Feb. 28. ²
Bear in Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties—no close season elsewhere	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse.

Licenses: Fee, \$2; issued by State game commission. License not required for trapping on own land. Special beaver trapping license, fee, \$2. Fur dealer, \$3. Licensee must keep chronological record showing number and kind of furs purchased, and names and addresses of persons from whom obtained, and make verified annual report to commission. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on land where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make verified annual reports of number of animals caught; receipts for fur, and where sold.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale prohibited, except that animals or hides legally taken within or without the State may be possessed or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of animals legally taken may be shipped at any time.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use the flesh of a game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from the State game commission. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the commission are required.

Bounties: Coyote or coyote pup, \$3; adult female coyote, \$4; gray, black, or timber wolf, or wolf pup, \$2.50; bobcat, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; mountain lion, panther, or cougar, \$10; seal or seal pup (including only hair, spotted, or leopard seals),

OREGON—Continued

\$2.50; paid by county and half refunded by the State. The State game commission is empowered to pay additional bounties on any predatory animal in order to protect game; under this act it now pays for wolf, \$20; for cougar, \$15. Several counties are authorized to pay bounties on moles, rabbits, and gophers.

¹ Oregon: Unlawful to hunt or trap fur animals on State game preserve.

² Unlawful to trap beavers in national forests. Beavers doing damage may be killed on own or leased property, but such killing must be reported in writing to the commission; hides of beavers so killed are the property of the person killing them; other fur animals damaging property may be killed under permit of State game warden, but skins of animals so taken must be delivered to the State game commission for disposition.

PENNSYLVANIA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear ² (over 1 year old)	Nov. 10-Dec. 15.
Raccoon	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
Muskrat, skunk, mink, otter, opossum	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Fox, wildcat, weasel	Unprotected. ³
Beaver	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take bears with steel trap, deadfall, or pen, or to shoot them except with a single bullet, but the use of steel-jacketed bullets is prohibited. Steel traps having a spread of jaws greater than 6½ inches may not be used for trapping fur animals or vermin. All traps must bear metal tag showing name and address of owner, must be visited once in every 36 hours, and at end of open season must be taken up or sprung. Unlawful to dig out fur animals; to drive them from holes or dens by use of smoke, explosives, or chemicals; to cut den trees; or to take fur animals by use of poison. Beaver houses and dams are protected, except under special permit. Unlawful to disturb traps of another or to remove fur animals therefrom.

Bag limits: One bear a season, or four to a camp or body of men.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$15; issued by commission or county treasurer. Resident, \$1.25 (fee of 15 cents extra to justice of peace); issued by county treasurer. Minors under 16 years of age may trap fur animals and vermin without a license. Licensee required to wear tag on middle of back. Resident citizen, members of family, and regularly hired help, residing on and cultivating land may hunt on such land, and, with consent of owner, on adjoining land without a license, during open season. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill any wild animal in State, except in defense of person or property. Trapper must report to board of game commissioners number of each kind of fur animals killed. Fur dealer, \$1.

Possession and sale: Bear may be possessed only during open season and first 30 days of close season. Bear and raccoon skins taken during open season may be possessed or sold at any time. Raw skins may be possessed during the open season and the first 15 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Raccoons legally taken may be shipped or exported at any time. Packages must be plainly marked to show contents, name and address of owner, and county in which taken. Shipment by parcel post prohibited. Nonresident licensee may take out one bear legally killed. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: No restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from State board of game commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Bounties: Wild cat, \$15; gray fox, \$4; red fox, \$2; weasel, \$1. Affidavit on form supplied by game commission must accompany entire unmuttated skin of animal when presenting claim to board of game commissioners, at Harrisburg, Pa.

¹ *Pennsylvania:* Fur animals may be killed or captured alive by landowners or tenants and their employees at any time to protect their growing crops.

² Bears may be killed at any time in defense of person or property.

³ Under permit (no fee) from board, dogs may be used in hunting foxes and wildcats, Dec. 16-Mar. 15.

PORTO RICO

Porto Rico has no wild fur animals.

RHODE ISLAND

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Skunk.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Raccoon.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Muskrat, mink, otter.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater openings than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once every 24 hours.

Licenses: Hunting license required for trapping: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.25; alien, \$15.25; issued by town and city clerks. License not required of resident or his immediate family to hunt or trap on agricultural lands on which actually domiciled; nonresident owning real estate valued at not less than \$500, and nonresident member of club incorporated for hunting or fishing purposes prior to January 1, 1909, which owns real estate assessed for taxation at value of not less than \$1,000, may procure license at a fee of \$1.25; nonresident guest of incorporated fox hunting club, \$1.25 (authorizes fox hunting and is good for a period of 6 days); licenses not issued to minors under 15 years of age. Written permission required to trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Fox, \$5; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

¹ *Rhode Island:* Landowner may kill fur animals on own land at any time.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear, mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, raccoon, ¹ opossum, fox, ² and other fur animals.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 1. ³

Prohibited methods: Hunting at night prohibited except for raccoon, opossum, or fox. Unlawful to shoot or trap foxes, to dig them out of the ground, or to push or drag them out of a tree or log. Use of deadfall traps prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident, county license, \$1.10; State, \$3.10; issued by county clerk or game warden; nonresident, \$15.25; issued by county clerk. No license required of resident owners, tenants, their children, or, under written permission, their employees to hunt during open season on own lands. Consent of owner or manager required to hunt or trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Shipment and export: Skins of fur animals must be tagged by State warden or deputy before being shipped or transported. Tag fees: Otter, red fox, \$1; raccoon, gray fox, mink, 25 cents; skunk, 10 cents; opossum, muskrat, 5 cents. Packages containing furs for transportation must bear certificate of State warden or deputy that the tag required to be attached to each pelt has been properly attached and paid for. Persons, firms, or corporations shipping furs must make monthly report to county game warden of number of skins shipped or transported. Shipments must be labeled to show the number and kind of skins in the package and the consignor and consignee. No other restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *South Carolina:* Raccoons may be killed after July 15 by the owners of crops which they are destroying.

² Foxes doing damage may be shot on one's own premises at any time. Trapping foxes prohibited.

³ Hunting season for raccoon, opossum, and fox, Sept. 1-Mar. 1. Wildcats may be killed without license at any time by officers of the law and by landowners upon their own holdings.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink, muskrat (see exception), skunk, raccoon, opossum (season opens at noon and closes at noon).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1.
Exception: Muskrat, east of Missouri River.....	Dec. 1, 1927.
Beaver, ¹ otter, silver, black, or cross fox.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats, or to destroy or molest muskrat houses, except that these may be opened without injury thereto for the purpose of placing traps therein during open season. No person may set or operate more than 75 traps at any one time.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; issued by State secretary of agriculture and county treasurer. License not required of residents under 14 years of age, nor of landowners trapping on own lands during open season. Unlawful to hunt on cultivated or posted lands of another without permission of owner.

Possession and sale: Beaver skin must bear metal tag (fee, 50 cents) from State secretary of agriculture. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without the State.

Shipment and export: Permit from State secretary of agriculture required to sell or ship beaver skins, unlawful to ship raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without the State.

Propagation: Breeder's permit required to conduct a fur farm; fees, \$1 for each silver, black, or cross fox, and \$1 for each other kind of fur animal.

Bounties: None paid by State. A county may pay \$50 for each grown wolf, \$4 for each wolf (other than coyote or prairie wolf) less than 1 year old, \$10 for each mountain lion, and \$4 each for coyote or prairie wolf, fox, lynx, and bobcat.

¹ *South Dakota:* Skunks and minks doing damage around buildings may be killed at any time, and, under permit from State secretary of agriculture, muskrats or beavers damaging irrigation ditches, embankments, or public highways may be taken at any time.

TENNESSEE

Open seasons:¹

All fur animals (season opens at noon and closes at noon) (see exceptions).....

Dates inclusive

Nov. 15-Feb. 15.²

Exceptions: Beaver, muskrat, fox, mink, raccoon, skunk, opossum:

In Davidson, Robertson, and Shelby Counties.....

Sept. 1-Jan. 31.²

In Franklin County.....

Nov. 1-Jan. 31.²

All fur animals in Dyer and Henderson Counties.....

No open season.

Prohibited methods: Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log. Use of snares and deadfalls prohibited.

Licenses: None required. Written consent required to trap on lands of another. Traps must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed; does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County.

Possession and sale: No restrictions, except locally. In Davidson, Franklin, Robertson, and Shelby Counties the sale of protected fur animals is prohibited during close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions except locally. In Davidson, Franklin, Robertson, and Shelby Counties it is unlawful to remove any protected fur animal from county during close season.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Wolf or panther, \$2 certificate issued by county court, the amount to be applied on payment of taxes.

¹ Tennessee: Trapping on State property, including lakes, prohibited.

² Fur animals may be taken on one's own land at any time.

TEXAS

Open seasons:

Bear.....

Dates inclusive

Nov. 16-Dec. 31.

Beaver, otter, fox.....

No open season.

Muskrat.....

Nov. 16-Mar. 14.

Other fur animals.....

Dec. 1-Feb. 14.

Prohibited methods: Beds, nests, and breeding places of muskrats protected, and muskrats may only be taken by trapping, except on own land, where they may be taken at any time by any means. Headlight, hunting-lamp, or other artificial light prohibited.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident or alien, \$50. License not required of resident owners, tenants, and their children on own land. Consent of owner necessary to trap on inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Muskrat skins taken on lands of another may not be purchased on such lands except from the landowner or his authorized agent. Possession of beaver, otter, or fox skins for sale prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins, legally taken.

Propagation: Permit must be obtained from game, fish, and oyster commissioner to trap or transport wild animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

UTAH

Open seasons:¹

Bear.....

Dates inclusive

Sept. 1-May 1.²

Beaver,³ otter.....

No open season.

Mink, muskrat,⁴ marten, raccoon.....

Nov. 15-Dec. 15.

coon.....

Feb. 15-Mar. 15.

Other fur and predatory animals.....

Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of silencer on gun and discharge of firearm from automobile or within 50 feet of a public highway prohibited. Traps may not be placed within 25 feet of muskrat house or den.

UTAH—Continued

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$5. Issued by State fish and game commissioner or deputy, county clerk, or deputy or authorized agent. Not issued to minors under 16. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap. Aliens other than homesteaders are not permitted to hunt or trap.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time, except that the skins of beavers, which may be taken only when doing actual damage to property under permit of the commissioner, must be turned over to the commissioner to be sold by him. Possession of beaver skins prohibited, except by a permit holder, unless tagged by commissioner. Green pelt or carcass of fur animal may not be possessed except during open season and 15 days thereafter.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export of furs legally taken and possessed permitted at any time.¹ (See "Possession and sale.") Skins of beavers taken under permit of the commissioner may only be shipped by the permittee to the commissioner for sale. Shipment or export of beaver skins prohibited, unless such skins are tagged by the commissioner.

Miscellaneous: Use of the flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for fur animals prohibited.

Propagation: Permit (no fee) from commissioner required to propagate fur animals, but such animals held under permit may not be killed during close season.

Bounties: Wolf, \$62.50; bear, mountain lion, cougar, \$30; coyote, \$4; lynx, bobcat, \$3.

¹ Utah: Commissioner may shorten or close season on fur animals, or further restrict the number which may be taken, where necessary to afford sufficient protection to any species.

² Dogs may be used in pursuit of bear, and bear destroying livestock may be killed at any time by cattle owners or their employees or Federal or State trappers.

³ When beavers are destroying property, the State fish and game commissioner may grant permit to trap them, but the hides of animals so taken must be delivered to and sold by commissioner, who shall recompense for trapping in not more than half of the proceeds from sales.

⁴ Property owner may trap muskrats doing actual damage to dams, ditches, or watercourses in sufficient numbers to insure protection to such property.

VERMONT

Open seasons:¹

Muskrat (see exception).....

Dates inclusive

Oct. 25-Apr. 15.

Exception: On shores of

Lake Champlain in Rut-

land County, Poulney

River below Carver

Falls, and shores of Lake

Memphremagog in Or-

leans County.....

Jan. 1-Apr. 30.

Mink, otter, marten, fisher,

skunk (see exception).....

Oct. 25-Feb. 15.

Exception: Mink and otter

on shores of Lake Cham-

plain in Rutland Coun-

ty, Poulney River below

Carver Falls, and shores

of Lake Memphremagog

in Orleans County.....

Jan. 1-Apr. 30.

Raccoon, fox.....

Oct. 15-Feb. 15.

Beaver.....

No open season.

Prohibited methods: The use of set guns, snares, and poisons is prohibited; bear traps must be carefully safeguarded and visited once in 48 hours. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap at its entrance. Unlawful to dig skunks from dens or to drive them out by use of smoke or chemicals, or to dig out fox dens during close season.

VERMONT—Continued

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by town clerk. Owners of farm lands and their resident minor children or tenants may take fur animals on own lands during open season without a license. License not issued to persons under 16 years of age without written consent of parents or guardians. Nonresident citizen owning improved real estate appraised at not less than \$1,000, upon which he pays taxes, may obtain a resident license. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must, within 12 hours, inform owner of location and number of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but the fur or skins of animals legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof delivered to a common carrier for transportation must be tagged to show the number and kind of such animals or skins therein, names of consignor and consignee, station from which shipped, and destination. A person required to have a license must also show the number of his license on the shipping tag. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: The State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing the identification tags prescribed by the commissioner.

Bounties: Towns pay \$3 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat and \$1 on rattlesnake.

¹ Vermont: Fur animals may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

VIRGINIA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
All fur animals (see local laws).	Dec. 1-Mar. 31. ¹
Albemarle, Amherst, Madison, Nelson, Orange, and Spotsylvania Counties:	
Fox (trap).....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30. ²
Charles City, Essex, James City, New Kent, Warwick, and York Counties:	
Muskrat.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 31.
Jefferson magisterial district—in Culpeper County:	
Fox (trap).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
Fauquier and Loudoun Counties: Fox.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 31. ³
Henry, Pittsylvania, and Tazewell Counties: Fox.....	Sept. 15-Mar. 15.
Patrick County:	
Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 14.
Gray fox.....	Sept. 15-Mar. 14.
Princess Anne County:	
Mink, muskrat, otter (for profit).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take muskrats in tidewater sections of State from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except by traps.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Nonresident, \$10; alien, \$20 (alien owner of real estate resident for five years, same as resident). Resident: State, \$3; county of residence, \$1. Issued by clerks of circuit and corporation courts. License not required of residents to hunt foxes with hounds. Residents and nonresidents and their children may hunt on own land during open season without a license. Tenant, under written consent of owner or landlord, may hunt without license during open season on lands on which he resides. Written permission is required to trap or hunt on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except that sale of red or gray fox is prohibited during close season in Henry County.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

VIRGINIA—Continued

Propagation: License required (fee, \$25) to raise game or fur animals.

Bounties: Weasel, \$1; sharp-shinned and Cooper hawk, goshawk, great-horned owl, 50 cents each; crow (if killed April 1-September 30), 15 cents each; paid by county clerk.

¹ Virginia: Season applies to trapping on lands of another, which is lawful only with written permission of owner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own land at any time.

² Unlawful to shoot a fox in Albemarle, Madison, Nelson, Orange, or Spotsylvania County.

³ Foxes may be taken at any time by owner or tenant of land to protect property in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. Written permission of owner required to take foxes on lands of another.

WASHINGTON

Open seasons:

Beaver.....	No open season.
Bear and other fur animals (open season fixed by county game commissions). ¹	

Prohibited methods: No steel trap larger than No. 4 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap.

Licenses: County, \$5; issued by county auditor. License not required of landowners and leaseholders trapping on own premises, nor of minors under 16 years of age.

Possession and sale: Carcass and pelt of bear lawfully taken may be sold at any time; beaver skins secured without the State, if inspected and tagged (tag, 10 cents) by supervisor of game and game fish, may be possessed or sold at any time. Other furs legally taken coming from without State may be possessed, sold, and transported, if reported to supervisor of game and game fish or county game commission, within three days after arrival, and tagged (tag, 10 cents).

Shipment and export: Carcass and pelt of bear and skins of other fur animals legally taken and possessed may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: Breeder's license (fee, \$10; renewal, \$5) required.

Bounties: Paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay bounties on mountain lion or cougar, lynx or wildcat, coyote, timber wolf, bear, muskrat, squirrel, and in the Columbia River district on seal or sea lion. Hair seal, \$3 (paid by State).

¹ Washington: Communicate with county game commission at county seat, or supervisor of game and game fish, Box 384, Seattle. Bears may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals.

² Under written permission from county game commission or supervisor of game and game fish, landowners and leaseholders may trap muskrats and moles doing damage to property.

WEST VIRGINIA

Open seasons:¹

	Dates inclusive
Skunk.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
Red fox, in Brooke, Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Lewis, Mason, Mingo, Morgan, Pleasants, Putnam, Ritchie, Summers, Taylor, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, and Wyoming Counties.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
In rest of State.....	Unprotected.
Raccoon, opossum.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Beaver, otter.....	No open season. ²
Muskrat.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on land of another. Unlawful to hunt wild animals, except those which take refuge in trees, with a spot or jack light or other artificial light, or to cut down any tree in which animals den or take refuge for the purpose of capturing such animals.

Licenses: Hunting license required to take raccoons, opossums, beavers, otters, and skunks: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner, his resident children, or tenants, may hunt or trap during open season on own land without a license. License not required of minors under 15 years of age. Express permission of owner or tenant required to set or maintain a snare or trap upon land of another. Licensee must wear tag.

Possession and sale: No restriction on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restriction on possession or sale, but animals must not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties: Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$5; crow, 10 cents; certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid from forest, game, and fish protection fund.

¹ West Virginia: A landowner, his agent, or tenant may hunt or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time.

² Commission may open season on beaver and otter.

WISCONSIN

	Dates inclusive.
Open seasons:	
Beaver, ¹ marten, fisher.....	No open season.
Otter in Florence, Forest, Iron, Juneau, Price, Langlade, Oconto, Oneida, and Vilas Counties.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.
In rest of State.....	No open season.
Mink, muskrat ¹ (see exceptions).....	Jan. 1-Apr. 10.
Exceptions in Calumet, Florence, Fond du lac, Forest, Green Lake, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oneida, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties.....	Oct. 25-Apr. 1.
In Crawford, Richland, and Vernon Counties.....	No open season.
Skunk, raccoon in all counties south of north line of Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
In rest of State.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 15.
Black bear and other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, beaver houses, or beaver dams, or to molest or disturb raccoon den trees.

Licenses: Resident, \$1, issued by conservation commission. Each trap must be tagged, fee, 5 cents. Report required from licensed trapper on or before June 1 of each year. Nonresident not permitted to trap; alien not permitted to hunt. Written consent of owner or occupant required to trap minks or muskrats on agricultural lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins of fur animals permitted only during open season and first five days of close season; possession prohibited of the skin of a mink or muskrat which shows that the animal has been shot or speared. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment of hides must be marked to show the number and kinds of hides, the name and address of the shipper, and the number of his trapping license.

WISCONSIN—Continued

Propagation: Under license and supervision of the commissioner, beaver, muskrat, or skunk may be taken and transported for propagation within the State. Special license required for beaver farming (fee, \$2.50, and 25 cents an acre for all land in excess of 10 acres). Special license required for muskrat or skunk farming (fee, \$2.50, and 15 cents an acre for all premises in excess of 10 acres covered by the license). Breeders have same rights in silver, silver-black, and black foxes as domestic animals. Unlawful to trespass on posted fox farm.

Bounties: Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$30; fox, \$2; paid by State. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, groundhog or woodchuck, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattlesnake.

¹ Wisconsin: If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under permit and the direction of the State conservation commission; skins of animals that are killed in taking must be delivered to the conservation commission. Owners or lessees of dams, under permit of conservation commission, may destroy at any time muskrats to protect such dams or levees, but they may not sell, barter, or give away the skins of such animals killed during close season.

WYOMING

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive.
Beaver.....	No close season. ¹
Otter, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat (see exception), fox, raccoon.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 31.
Exception: Muskrat in Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Fremont, Platte, Sheridan, and Uinta Counties.....	No close season.
All other animals.....	Unprotected.
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bears.	
Licenses: Resident citizen, \$10; nonresident citizen, \$50. License not required of persons under 17 years of age. Permit for trapping in State game preserves, fee, \$5; for trapping in national forests, \$5; issued by State game and fish commissioner. Employees of the Federal Government do not require permit to trap predatory animals. For bear: Resident (hunting license), \$2.50; nonresident, \$25; limit, 3 bears; issued by commissioner. Nonresident may take 3 bears, not more than one of which may be a grizzly, Sept. 1-June 15, under big game license. The killing of a bear must be reported not later than December to the commissioner. Dog license, \$1 (required for each dog used in hunting predatory animals in national forests). Permission of owner required to hunt or trap on inclosed lands of another.	

Possession and sale: Skins of beavers killed when doing damage to real estate may be possessed when duly tagged by commissioner and affidavit is furnished the commissioner by the owner of the real estate showing the damage and number of beavers killed, and upon the payment of 50 cents for each beaver tag.

Shipment and export: Beaver hides must be tagged by commissioner before being shipped or transported.

Miscellaneous: Use of the flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for predatory animals prohibited.

Propagation: Beavers may be taken for propagation under a \$5 permit, but animals so taken must be kept three years before being killed or sold.

Bounties: None paid by State.

¹ Wyoming: Close season on beavers expires Mar. 15, 1927. If beavers damage real estate the owner thereof may kill them from Mar. 1 to May 31, but must furnish State game and fish commissioner with affidavit showing damage and number killed. Skins of animals so taken must be tagged immediately (fee, 50 cents each).

LAWS OF CANADA

ALBERTA

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Open seasons: ¹	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Mink, fisher, marten, fox ²	Nov. 1-Mar. 31. ³
Otter.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.
Exception: South of North Saskatchewan River.....	No open season. ⁴
Beaver ³	Dec. 31, 1925. ⁴
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison for taking fur animals; or to destroy, partially destroy, or to leave open any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by minister of agriculture. License not required of farmer, or member of his family while actually residing with him upon his farm. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another. Permits to trap on game or forest reserves may be granted under regulations of the lieutenant governor in council. **Taxidermist:** \$5. **Dealer** in furs and skins of protected animals at a specified place of business, or within one mile thereof: Resident of a city, \$25; resident outside of a city, \$10; nonresident, \$100. Traveling license issued to holder of a dealer's license or his manager upon payment of fee of \$15. Traveling buyer: Resident, \$25; nonresident, \$100. Nonresident buying wholesale from licensed dealers, \$5 (good for 10 days only). Licensee must make semiannual reports to department of agriculture. License to sell skins by tender or auction, fee, \$25. Issued by minister or agents.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken and possessed.

Shipment and export: Export of furs and skins prohibited except under permit from minister. No furs or skins on which royalty has not been paid may be exported, and a special permit from the minister is necessary to ship out unprime skins. Export of live wild foxes prohibited.

Propagation: Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrat, mink, fisher, marten, otter, or beaver, whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties: The council of any rural municipality is authorized to offer a bounty on wolf.

¹ Alberta: Lieutenant governor in council may change close seasons on fur animals.

² Unlawful to trap fox for export.

³ Unlawful to destroy a beaver dam unless authorized to do so by the lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest.

⁴ Lieutenant governor in council may declare open seasons locally on beaver and muskrat.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Open seasons: ^{1, 2}	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear (except white or Kermodei bear) in northern district.....	Sept. 1-June 30.
In eastern district.....	Sept. 15-June 30.
In western district (except Vancouver Island, Nov. 1-May 31).....	Sept. 1-June 15.
All fur animals in northern district.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 30.
In eastern district (see exception).....	Nov. 15-Apr. 30.
Exception: Beaver, muskrat, south 53d parallel.....	No open season.
In western district (see exceptions).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
Exceptions: Muskrat on Vancouver Island.....	No open season.
Beaver in Prince Rupert, Skeena, and Mackenzie electoral districts.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
In rest of district.....	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Bear may not be trapped. Unlawful to use poison in taking fur animals, except that farmers and poultrymen may protect own stock; to destroy muskrat or beaver houses, except under permit to prevent damage on dyked or agricultural lands; or to hunt fur animals at night.

Bag limits: Three bears of any species (except 2 grizzly bears in northern district and 1 grizzly in eastern and western districts).

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, British subject, \$10; nonresident or resident alien not permitted to trap; nonresident special license to hunt—not trap—bears from January 1 to July 1, \$25; nonresident general hunting license, fee, \$25, and additional fees of \$15 to \$25 for each bear killed. License not issued to boys under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Issued by provincial game warden or authorized agent. Licensee must wear badge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed, cleared, or cultivated land of another. A licensed trapper who first occupies a trap line not later than 15 days after the beginning of any open season for trapping is protected against other trappers. Unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper. License must be returned within two months after it expires, with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. **Fur dealer:** Resident, \$25 (does not apply to licensed trapper selling skins taken by himself); nonresident or his agent, \$200. License required for each place of business. Fur dealer must make verified report every three months, showing number and kind of skins purchased and date of transactions. **Taxidermist:** \$5. **Tanner:** \$5. Game conservation board may grant permit (fee, \$25) to buy furs at wholesale from licensed fur dealers or at public auction.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts taken during close season or to possess unprime furs. Possession of pelts of fur animals allowed only during open season and for two months thereafter (three months, north of 52d parallel), except under special permit from game conservation board. Unlawful for fur trader to possess skins on which royalty has not been paid. Does not apply to skins taken by a licensed trapper if sold to a licensed resident dealer nor to skins of animals raised in captivity. Bears may be sold only during respective open seasons in northern and eastern districts.

Shipment and export: Export of pelts of fur animals allowed only under special permit of game conservation board. Packages must be prepared so that they may be easily opened for examination, or labeled with a full description of the contents, and names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and accompanied by export permit.

Propagation: A permit from the game conservation board is required to propagate fur-bearing animals or to take them for breeding purposes. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sale of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden, and must make verified report to game conservation board on or before August 31. Live animals and birds may be exported only under permit; and a permit is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties: Panther, \$40; timber wolf, \$25; coyote \$2 (if not less than one week old). (Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.)

¹ British Columbia: Seasons on fur animals fixed annually by lieutenant governor in council.

² Northern district includes electoral district of Atlin and that portion of Province north of main line Canadian National Railway and east of Cascades. Eastern district includes that portion of Province lying east of the summit of the Cascades and south Canadian National Railway. Western district includes that portion of the Province not included in the northern and eastern districts, namely, west of the summit of the Cascades and south of Atlin electoral district.

MANITOBA

Open seasons:¹

Dates inclusive

North of fifty-third parallel—

Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter, beaver.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat.....	Mar. 15-May 15.
Fox, lynx.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

South of fifty-third parallel—

Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter, beaver.....	No open season.
Muskrat.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox, lynx.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or dog in taking or hunting fur animals is prohibited. Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats or to destroy muskrat houses. Beaver houses and dams protected, except under permit to protect property.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$50; nonresident alien, \$200; issued by minister of agriculture and immigration. Permission of owner required to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands of another. Licensee must return his license and make a report during the month of June, showing the number of each kind of animals taken. *Fur trading:* Nonresident trader, \$50; traveling fur buyer, \$25; resident raw fur merchant or dealer, \$10; resident traveling agent, \$10; issued by minister. Licensees are required to keep record and to make monthly reports of furs handled. *Fur dressing and tanning:* \$10; issued by minister. Licensee must keep records and report to the chief game guardian on or before the 10th of each month the number of royalty pelts handled and the name and address of person forwarding or delivering the skins.

Possession and sale: Possession of unprime skins prohibited. Unlawful to purchase or sell the skins of muskrats that have been speared or shot. Any person purchasing or acquiring pelts from a trapper must ascertain that he holds proper trapping permit and at the same time record his name and the number of his permit. Unlawful to purchase, barter, or trade the pelt of a fur animal taken during the close season (does not apply to imported skins). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited of unprime skins or skins on which royalty is payable unless such skins have coupons attached to show royalty paid; each shipment must be accompanied by a permit procured from minister upon surrender of counterpart of royalty coupon, and have attached a declaration of the number and kinds of skins contained, and also set forth that counterfoils of royalty coupons are attached as required. Shipment or removal from Province prohibited except by express or mail. No other restrictions on skins legally taken. Export prohibited of live protected animals (except ranch-bred animals) except under permit from minister of agriculture and immigration (permit must accompany shipment to destination); fees, for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for otter, \$25; for beaver, \$5; for mink, fisher, or marten, \$1; for muskrats, \$2 a dozen or fraction thereof.

Propagation: License (fee, \$5) must be obtained from the minister to operate a fur farm. Licensee, on or before the first days of January and July, must make verified reports showing the number, species, age, and sex of the animals on hand, from whom procured, and the number which have died during previous six months, with cause of death.

Bounties: Timber wolf,³ \$5; other wolf,³ \$2; half is refunded to municipality by provincial treasurer.

¹ *Manitoba:* The lieutenant governor in council may shorten the current open season on fur animals. Trapping in provincial game preserve prohibited.

² Game commissioner may take necessary steps to prevent beaver damage, but no beaver dams may be disturbed between October 1 and April 1.

³ Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Mink, otter, fisher, marten, sable.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Mar. 25-May 1.

Exception: In Carleton, Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Victoria Counties.....

Beaver.....	Mar. 25-May 25.
Other fur animals.....	No open season. ¹
	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals by use of poisons, with aid of hounds, or with gun equipped with silencer; to dig out foxes from their homes or earth burrows; or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: *Trappers and fur dealers:* ² Persons domiciled in Province, \$10; all other persons, \$50. Trappers and fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, the location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored and the places from which the skins will be shipped out of the Province, and must make monthly reports of operations. Issued by minister of lands and mines. License is required to traffic in, cure, or tan skins: Resident, \$10; nonresident or resident alien, \$50; issued by minister. Special license (accompanied by necessary tags) to trap beavers at designated times may be issued by minister; fee, \$5 for each animal.

Possession and sale: Possession prohibited of furs on which royalties, as fixed by lieutenant governor in council, have not been paid; possession of green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins legally taken, possessed, tagged, and on which the royalty has been paid, may be exported under permit from minister. Permit from minister required to export live fur animals.

Propagation: Permits to capture wild fur animals for propagation within the Province may be obtained from the minister, who fixes the fee for such permit.

Bounties: Wildcat, \$3.

¹ *New Brunswick:* Expires November 1, 1927.

² License requirements and other provisions of act do not apply to hunter or trapper who is a British subject domiciled and residing in Province, who actually hunts, provided he sells his furs to a person domiciled in the Province.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES¹Open seasons:¹

Dates inclusive

Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.
Otter, beaver, muskrat (see exception).....	Oct. 1-May 14.
<i>Exception:</i> Muskrat, north of latitude 64°.....	Oct. 1-June 14.
Foxes.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison in taking fur animals or to destroy or injure any muskrat house or beaver dam or house.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident, British subject, \$75; other nonresident, \$150. *Fur dealer and trader or trafficker in furs:* Resident, \$5; nonresident British subject, \$150; nonresident not British subject, \$300. Issued by director of Northwest Territories. License not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed. On or before July 1, licensed trapper must report to nearest game officer number of fur animals taken under license.

Possession and sale: Licensed trapper may sell or trade the skins of animals he has legally taken. Possession of unprime or low-grade furs prohibited. No restrictions on other skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Contd.

Propagation: Permits may be obtained to take fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$30 (skin must be surrendered).

¹ *Northwest Territories* means the northwest territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory (except such portions thereof as are included in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any Province, except the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

² Trapping prohibited on Victoria and Banks Islands and in Peel River, Yellowknife, Slave River, and Backs River Preserves, which have been reserved as hunting and trapping grounds for native Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds.

NOVA SCOTIA

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Beaver, marten, fisher.....	No open season.
Bear, wolf, wildcat.....	Unprotected.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) from a burrow or den by smoking, digging, or otherwise; to take fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house or a muskrat house or to set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by Provincial secretary, commissioner of forests and game, and municipal clerks. *Fur buyers:* Nonresident, \$100; resident, \$5; resident traveling buyer, \$25; issued by commissioner. Fur buyer must keep record and make monthly report of number of skins bought or sold, together with names and addresses of parties from whom purchased or to whom sold. Royalties of varying amounts must be paid on all furs, except bear, wolf, and wildcat.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess or sell the green hide of any beaver, fisher, or marten, or to possess the green hide of any fur animal taken out of season. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export skins of fur animals except under certificate of inspection and permit (fee, 50 cents) from a game inspector.

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$1) to take wild animals may be obtained from the commissioner of forests and game under such restrictions as he may prescribe. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from the commissioner; fee, \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on December 31. Unlawful to trespass in inclosures for fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Nova Scotia:* Fox, raccoon, skunk, weasel, or muskrat may be killed on one's own inclosed premises for the protection of private property.

ONTARIO

Open seasons: ¹	Dates inclusive
Mink, fisher, marten, raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Apr. 1-May 21.
Exception: South of French and Mattawa Rivers.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 21.
Beaver, otter (see exception).....	Dec. 15-Mar. 31. ²
Exception: South of French River, Lake Nipissing, and Mattawa River.....	Jan. 1, 1926.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrat, to injure or destroy any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam, or to set trap closer than 5 feet to a muskrat or beaver house.

ONTARIO—Continued

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50; issued by department of game and fisheries. License not required to take bear or wolf by any means, or fox by means of gun or dog. Nonresident not permitted to take beaver or otter. Farmers and their sons may trap on own land during open season without license, except that a license is necessary to trap beaver or otter thereon (fee, \$5). Permission of owner required to trap beaver on lands of another. *Fur dealers or traders:* Resident British subject, \$25 (store license), \$100 (traveling fur buyer), \$100 (wholesale license); resident, \$1 (restricted—buying for personal use); alien or nonresident, \$200; nonresident, \$5 (buying from wholesalers); licensee must make reports monthly. *Fur dressing and tanning:* \$10; licensee must keep records and make monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Possession of furs during close season prohibited except under permit. Possession and sale of unprime skins prohibited, except under permit. Unlawful for trapper or farmer to sell beaver or other skins except to a licensed dealer. Unlawful to have skins dressed, plucked, or treated in any way except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties. No other restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Shipments must be made by express or parcel post and packages must be marked with a list of the contents and the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. The minister may grant permits to take fur animals for propagating purposes during the close season.

Bounties: Adult wolf, \$15; wolf pups under 3 months old, \$5; paid by county, but Provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to the county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

¹ *Ontario:* Fur animals may be destroyed in defense of property, but skins so taken may not be sold during close season except under permit from minister.

² Beaver and otter may be taken by residents only. Under special permit from minister, overseer or other officer may take or kill beaver doing damage to roads or private property.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Otter, marten, mink, muskrat, skunk, raccoon.....	Nov. 1, 1927.
Beaver.....	No open season. ¹
Fox.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for fox or other animals.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by secretary-treasurer of Province. The game warden may grant permits to take beaver and issue coupons (fee, \$1 each) to tag skins of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale during close season prohibited. Holders of permits may possess, buy, or sell beaver skins which have proper coupons attached.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on animals legally taken, possessed, and tagged.

¹ *Prince Edward Island:* Beaver may be taken under special license. They may be destroyed by the owner of private property on which they are locating and building dams, and, under permits from game warden or lieutenant governor in council, their dams may be destroyed when necessary to prevent damage to property.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Continued

Propagation: Several special acts of provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation, ranches are protected from trespass under heavy penalties, and incomes from ranches are taxed.

Bounties: None paid.

QUEBEC

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Bear.....	Aug. 20-June 30.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Nov. 1-May 31.
<i>Exception:</i> South of 50th parallel.....	
Fox.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Beaver, otter.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Other fur animals.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 30.
	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Use of poisons in taking fur animals prohibited.

Licenses: *Fur dealers:* Persons domiciled in Province, \$25; all other persons, \$100; issued by minister of fisheries and game. Fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored and the places from which such furs will be shipped out of the Province. This act does not apply to a hunter or trapper who actually hunts, if he is domiciled and resides in the Province and is a British subject.

Possession and sale: Persons engaged in buying, selling, or taking fur animals must, on or before the 10th of each month, make report to the minister. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell skins of fur animals on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except of fur animals or furs on which royalties have been paid. Skins must be shipped open to view and each skin must be stamped to show royalty paid and be tagged as prescribed by the minister before being shipped in any manner. Packages must show names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: The minister may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes; non-resident license fee, from \$5 to \$25.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN

Open seasons: ¹	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver (north of Township 52 only).....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30. ²
Mink, fisher, marten, fox, lynx.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat: ³	
North of Township 52 (also Nov. 7 to Dec. 14).....	Mar. 1-May 14.
South of Township 53 (also Nov. 7 to Dec. 14).....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison to take fur animals, to spear or shoot beaver or muskrat, or to destroy beaver dams or muskrat houses.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2 (children or wards under 18 of licensee may trap on his land under his license); nonresident, \$25; resident licensee must return license on or before May 31 to chief game guardian with statement showing number of each kind of fur animals taken by him. *Fur dealer:* Resident, \$10 (store); traveling dealer, \$50; traveling agent for resident dealer: First permit \$50, and \$10 for permit north of Township 56; nonresident, \$50 (store); traveling agent for nonresident or nonresident traveling dealer, \$100; wholesale dealer, \$100. *Taxidermist:* \$5; licensee must keep duplicate receipt book and furnish a copy thereof every 3 months to the minister. *Tanner:* \$10; licensee must keep record and make monthly report. Issued by department of agriculture, Regina. Licensed fur trader must make annual report of operations. Resident treaty Indians may trap during open season without a license. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Possession and sale: Unlawful to buy, sell, or possess unprime pelts of protected fur animals.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals must be plainly marked with full description of contents and names and addresses of consignor and consignee. Export of live fur animals prohibited except under permit of minister; fees for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other live fur animal, \$5. Unlawful to ship unprime furs or to export any raw furs on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required (fee, \$1 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permit to ship live fur animals bred in captivity is required; fee, \$1 for each animal.

Bounties: Adult timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from Provincial treasury.

¹ *Saskatchewan:* Lieutenant governor in council may alter seasons. Trapping on game preserves prohibited.

² Beavers are protected on game preserves and south of Township 53 may be taken only under permit of minister.

³ Minister may authorize the council of any municipality to destroy beavers or muskrats doing damage to highways or other public improvements.

YUKON

Open seasons: ¹	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Beaver, otter (see exception).....	Jan. 1-June 30.
<i>Exception:</i> South of Arctic Circle.....	
Marten.....	Jan. 1-May 15.
Lynx, mink.....	No open season.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
	Jan. 1-June 30.
<i>Exception:</i> North of Arctic Circle.....	
Fox (see exception).....	Dec. 1-May 31.
	Nov. 15-Mar. 31.
<i>Exception:</i> South of Arctic Circle.....	
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison, pitfalls, spears, or similar devices prohibited, except that commanding officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dawson, may grant permits to poison wolves and other predatory animals. Traps must be taken up within 15 days after close of open season.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of resident; nonresident, \$100. *Fur buyer or dealer* (purchasing furs for sale or export): Nonresident, \$150; resident, \$25; mercantile establishment buying furs, \$25 (required for each place of business other than head office); issued by gold commissioner or person designated by him.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Export of raw furs prohibited except under permit issued by direction of the commissioner and upon payment of the export tax. Export of live fox prohibited. (See "Propagation.")

Propagation: Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent. No restriction on other fur animals. The killing or purchase from licensed hunters of male moose or caribou more than 1 year of age to feed fur animals raised in captivity is permitted under license (no fee) until June 1, 1926.

Bounties: None paid.

¹ *Yukon:* Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Open seasons: ¹	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Otter, marten, lynx.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 15.
Muskrat.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Beaver.....	No open season. ²

Prohibited methods: Beaver house or dam must not be damaged by trapper. Use of poisons prohibited.

Bag limits: Twenty-five beavers in such localities as are opened by governor to trapping.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of residents except for beaver (beaver trapping license issued only to resident trappers of three years' standing); nonresident, \$501; issued by justice. *Fur buyer and shipper:* 50 cents; issued by game and inland fisheries board. Fur buyer must report operations semiannually on or before June 30 and December 31 of each year.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Shipment and export: (See Licenses.) Unlawful to export a live fox unless raised in captivity.

No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to fox. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to the game and inland fisheries board, and the premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or without permit from the board to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties: Crow, 20 cents.

¹ *Newfoundland:* Unlawful to trap on Grand Lake Caribou Preserves.

² Governor in council may proclaim open season on beaver in certain localities. Skins of beavers must be forwarded through magistrate to department of marine and fisheries, which has sole power to purchase or export.

LAWS OF MEXICO ¹

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Bear.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Beaver (male only).....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

No open season: Females and young of beaver.

Licenses: Required for beaver: Resident, \$20; nonresident, \$40. Issued by Department

of Agriculture and Development, Mexico City.

¹ *Mexico:* For further information concerning trapping and fur laws, communicate with Director, Department of Agriculture and Development, Mexico City, Mexico.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM COPIES OF LAWS RELATING TO FUR ANIMALS MAY BE OBTAINED

Alabama: Department of Game and Fisheries, Montgomery.

Alaska: Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; or Executive Officer, Alaska Game Commission, Juneau.

Arizona: State Game Warden, Phoenix.

Arkansas: Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.

California: Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

Colorado: State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.

Connecticut: Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.

Delaware: Chief Game Warden, Dover.

District of Columbia: Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.

Florida: Commissioner, Department of Game and Fresh-Water Fish, Jacksonville.

Georgia: Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta.

Hawaii: Fish and Game Commission, Honolulu.

Idaho: Fish and Game Warden, Boise.

Illinois: Director, Department of Conservation, Springfield.

Indiana: Superintendent, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa: State Fish and Game Warden, Des Moines.

Kansas: State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.

Kentucky: Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.

Louisiana: Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.

Maine: Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.

Maryland: State Game Warden, 514 Munsey Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts: Director, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.

Michigan: Director, Department of Conservation, Lansing.

Minnesota: Game and Fish Commissioner, Department of Conservation, St. Paul.

Mississippi: Secretary of State, Jackson; or Sheriff or County Clerk.

Missouri: Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.

Montana: State Fish and Game Warden, Helena.

Nebraska: State Game Warden, Lincoln.

Nevada: Secretary, State Fish and Game Commission, Reno.

New Hampshire: Fish and Game Commissioner, Concord.

New Jersey: Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.

New Mexico: Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fe.

New York: Secretary, Conservation Commission, Albany.

North Carolina: Legislative Reference Librarian, Raleigh.

North Dakota: Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Beach.

Ohio: Chief Game Warden, Department of Agriculture, Columbus.

Oklahoma: State Game and Fish Commission, Oklahoma City.

Oregon: State Game Warden, Portland.

Pennsylvania: Executive Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island: Chairman, Commissioners of Birds, Providence.

South Carolina: Chief Game Warden, Columbia.

South Dakota: Director, Division of Game and Fish, Department of Agriculture, Pierre.

Tennessee: State Game and Fish Warden, Department of Agriculture, Nashville.

Texas: Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.

Utah: Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.

Vermont: Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.

Virginia: Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.

Washington: Supervisor of Game and Game Fish, Box 384, Seattle.

West Virginia: Game and Fish Commission, Charleston; or Chief Game Protector, Buckhannon.

Wisconsin: State Conservation Commissioner, Madison.

Wyoming: State Game and Fish Commissioner, Cheyenne.

Alberta: Chief Game Guardian, Edmonton.

British Columbia: Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Vancouver.

Manitoba: Chief Game Guardian, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick: Chief Game and Fire Warden, Fredericton.

Northwest Territories: Director, Northwest Territories, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.

Nova Scotia: Commissioner of Forests and Game, Halifax.

Ontario: Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island: Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

Quebec: General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.

Saskatchewan: Chief Game Guardian, Regina.

Yukon: Gold Commissioner, Dawson.

Colony of Newfoundland: Secretary, Game and Inland Fisheries Board, St. John.

Mexico: Chief of the Game Department in Administration of Forestry and Game, Secretario de Fomento, City of Mexico.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

September 21, 1925

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